THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1873. NUMBER 1.

AGRICUTURA

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Rice Dishes Farefave.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1873. VOL. L

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Greeley's Will Presented for Probate.

Speculations on the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Stokes' Trial—Discussion by Methodist Preachers on the Annihilation of the Wicked—A New Plan for Rapid Transit—Explosion of a Gas Metre—Funeral of a Centre Street Victim—Opposition to Emigration.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1872.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

The news of Secretary Boutwell's proposed resignation was considerably discussed in Wall street yesterday, the prevailing speculation being that Assistant Secretary Richardson will receive the successorship for a few weeks, after which that gentleman is expected to accept a financial position abroad from a New York house. It is thought that the Secretaryship of the Treasury should be filled by a New York man, but it is improbable that either Ex-Governor Morgan or Henry Clews will be that person, as the same reasons will operate against these gentlemen as prevented A. T. Stewart's acceptance of that office.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is scarcely questioned that Boutwell will be elected to the Senate to succeed Wilson.

The report that the President has already made up his mind to put Assistant Secretary Richardson in Boutwell's place gains credence day by day, and there are now many persons, who are usually well informed as to what is going on at the White House, who assert positively that Grant has come to this decision, and that he has already informed Richardson of his coming good fortune.

RAPID TRANSIT.

A new plan of rapid transit is to be submitted to the Legislature in the early part of its session. It provides for the appointment of Commissioners, who shall decide upon some scheme of elevated viaduct, or underground, the rates of fare to be at five cents to Central Park.

The new scheme for the rapid transit road proposes to make the building thereof the province of the city. The bill prepared for submission to the Legislature provides for commissioners to select engineers, who will make estimates of the cost, and decide on a plan. The road is expected to cost twenty millions.

STOKES' TRIAL.

Stokes' trial will probably last another week. The new District Attorney, Phelps, will not probably take part in the trial, but allow the present Assistant, Fellows, to continue the prosecution to the close.

Commodore Vanderbilt testified that Fisk was a reckless man, and that he had had that opinion of him from the start. His knowledge, however, of Fisk was based on hearsay.

Vice President Dean, of Erie, also testified concerning the character of Fisk.

ANNIHILATION OF THE WICKED.

The New York Methodist preachers, at their meeting yesterday, had a warm discussion on the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked. Many deprecated the introduction of topics for discussion not in accordance with the doctrines of the Methodist Church. A committee was appointed to settle on subjects for discussion.

THE VICTIM OF A RUNAWAY.

The remains of Hattie Adams, drowned a few days ago by a carriage in which she was riding being dragged into the river by a runaway team, were placed in the receiving vault in Greenwood Cemetery to-day. They will probably be removed to Cleveland.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The pigeon match yesterday on Long Island, between Ira Paine and Willie Parts, resulted in a tie, each killing thirty-seven birds. They then agreed to shoot at five more pairs, which Paine won by three birds.

EXPLOSION OF A GAS METRE.

The gas metre in Powers' chemical works, Maiden Lane, exploded this morning, creating great excitement, but no serious damage ensued, except the smashing of all the glass in the building.

THE CENTRE STREET VICTIMS.

The funeral of Jane Stewart, burned in the Centre street fire a week ago, took place to-day from St. John's Episcopal church. The laborers continue digging in the ruins for the remains of other missing girls.

THE USURY LAWS.

A petition is receiving the signatures of business men requesting the Legislature to abolish present usury laws and to substitute those passed by Legislatures of Massachusetts and other New England States.

OPPOSITION TO EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration will memorialize Congress in opposition to the bill in the House to promote emigration to the United States.

GREELEY'S WILL.

At White Plains, yesterday, the will of Mr. Greeley, dated 1871, was presented for admission to probate. A hearing in the matter was, however, delayed until January 15.

MORTALITY AT SEA.

The barque Columbus, which arrived from Bremen at this port to-day, reports twenty-two deaths on the voyage, twenty of them children; also two births.

CALIFORNIA.

The War With the Modocs—New Incorporations—Preparing for the Races—Opposition to the Cession of Goat Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31.—The military sent to fight the Modoc Indians have not yet succeeded in drawing the warriors out from their stronghold in Ben Wright Cave. Every stratagem thus far has failed. Howitzers and bombshells from Fort Vancouver will be used against them. More troops have been stationed at Fort Klamath. Captain Jack's band has been increased to over one hundred well armed fighting men.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

A large number of mining and other incorporations were projected yesterday and to-day for the purpose of availing themselves of the provision of the new code which goes into effect January 1st, obliging incorporators to deposit ten per cent. of the capital stock. The Pacific Telegraph Company was incorporated to construct a telegraph from San Francisco to Crescent City, along the coast.

PREPARING FOR THE RACES.

Budd Doble arrived last night. The pacers Rosalind, Elmo and Dan Voorhees were taken to Agricultural Park to-day to go into training at once for the races with Occident.

OPPOSITION TO THE CESSION OF GOAT ISLAND.

A meeting will be held on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, for the purpose of entering a formal protest in the name of the people of the State and city against the passage of the Goat Island bill by Congress. Governor Booth and Mayor Alvord will be present and deliver addresses. The meeting is expected to be one of the most thoroughly representative meetings ever held in this city.

THE FLAGS AT HALF MAST.

All the Consular flags of the city are at half mast in respect to the memory of the late King Kamehameha.

MILWAUKEE.

Sentenced to ... of 1872—Sentenced to ... the Penitentiary for Life — The ... Manufacturing Interests.

... December 31.—The annu... makes for

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington County Teachers' Institute.

WASHINGTON, PA., December 25, 1872.

The proceedings of the Institute held in Washington county, under Prof. W. G. Fee, have been published in the GAZETTE up to Wednesday morning, December 25. The Institute assembled in the Court House, two hundred and three teachers enrolled. The discussion of exhibitions and examinations, whether profitable or not, renewed. A lively discussion ensued, Prof. W. C. Lyne, R. C. Wolf and others taking an active part. Prof. G. G. Hertzog, of California, next opened the question, "How can State and country obtain and maintain a supply of professional teachers?" His remarks were concise and pointed. Prof. Allen then gave another of his instructive Institute talks.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Court House crowded with teachers, parents and friends of education, interested in the school work, Prof. E. Hubbard Barlow, of Lafayette College, and Prof. Allen, of Tioga county, instructing the audience alternately. The former on "Elocution, and the Use of the Voice," the latter on "School Government, and Useful Hints Towards Successful Teaching." His remarks on "Reserve Power" were graphic and entertaining, often provoking irresistible laughter and applause. The roll is called morning and evening, and the teachers, as a body, attend regularly. The vocal class is from the S. W. Normal School, and is under the excellent leadership of Prof. G. G. Hertzog. Prof. Barlow closed the exercise of the afternoon by reading a choice selection from Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." Institute adjourned till evening for a literary entertainment by the teachers.

Night Session—December 26th.—The Teachers' Literary Entertainment was largely attended, notwithstanding another lecture by one Pitch was given in the Town Hall the same evening. The exercises opened with cheerful music by Prof. G. G. Hertzog's vocal class. Miss Laura Rose, of Washington, Pa., read an interesting selection, entitled "John Burns's of Gettysburg." Belle Day, of Vanceville, Pa., read an interesting essay—subject: "Reward of a Faithful Teacher." J. M. Huston, Bentleysville, Pa., entertained the audience with an original oration—subject: "Nature." Followed by another original from J. W. Stockton, Washington, Pa., subject: "The Present Age—Its Wants." Miss Mary F. Wilson, Greenfield, Pa., an essay —subject: "Sunshine." H. T. Baily, West Brownsville, Pa., Recitation, and concluded by "Select Readings," by the Misses McCalmont, Candor, Pa.: All the performers acquitted themselves with credit. After "the feast of reason and flow of soul," Dr. Geo. P. Hays held the audience enchained for over an hour with his charming delivery and choice sentiments on the theme, "Talk wise, and otherwise."

Thursday Morning, December 26th.—Session opened with prayer by Rev. L. P. Streater and calling of the roll. Prof. Allen instructed the teachers on the varied perplexities incident to the school; "whispering cannot be entirely stopped, but must be regulated;" gave numerous lindeins applicable to his statement. The professor made the announcement that a successful teacher handles his pupils as the merchant his wares. He divided all study under three heads—language, mathematics, and science."

Afternoon Session.—Prof. Barlow's instructions elocution. His instruction are practical and no doubt will prove invaluable to his hearers. Prof. Allen urged the teachers to possess high moral power, "as the stream never rises higher than the fount."

His remarks on prayer were beautiful; his illustration of its effects and influence convincing. he insisted upon spirited instructions vs. mechanical, urged upon all teachers the necessity of keeping apace with this progressive age. We liked his idea in reading newspapers; he said every teacher would be paid by reading a daily paper; his remarks were principally upon these topics. Appetizing, rewards and prizes changing places and credit marks. Intermission of fifteen minutes, after which James Mickey read an interesting essay—subject, Autographs in a School Room, followed by Prof. Barlow, reading in good style, "No Body's Child" and "Nicholas Nickleby."

Evening Session.—Professor Barlow gave an elocutionary entertainment. The following selections were given: "The Burial of Moses," "No Sect in Heaven," "More Hullaballoo," "Over the River," "Mark Twain's Difficulty," "The Corn-feet Contrac," "Hamlet," 3d scene, fifth act; "Proverbs," a burlesque of the courts of England, by Charles Dickens; "The Children." His rendering of "Mark Twain's Difficulty" was received with rounds of applause.

Friday Morning, December 27th.—Instruction continues by Profs. Allen and Barlow. Quite a number of teachers have left to spend the rest of the holidays at home.

Afternoon, Friday.—Prof. W. C. Lyne Principal of the Union High School, of Washington, Pa., opens the discussion on the question, "Can our Union Schools be made more efficient? If they can, how, and by whom must the work be done?" The Professor spoke upon its causes of success being the same as those of district schools, the latter being an aggregation of the former. His remarks on Parental Co-operation were forcible. Rev. L. P. Streater, R. C. Wolf, Fee and others followed, a lively discussion ensuing. By request, Miss Sadie McCalmont read "Maud Muller."

Evening Session.—Prof. Hertzog's class began by rendering a spirited vocal piece; Prof. Allen, of Tioga county, next delivered an interesting lecture, subject "The Master Builder," at the conclusion the vocal class sang beautifully, "Ocean Wave." The Obituary Committee reported by their chairman, Charles Mccord, resolutions on the decease of John H. McFarland, of Hickory, Pa., and R. W. Rankin, of Somerset township. Prof. Lyne, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions drafted and reported the sense of the Institute. The success of the meeting was attributed to the recent legislation, through Hon. Mickey and Letherman, allowing teachers time and wages for attendence. Urged second, the advantages of making teaching a profession, and asking State aid. Third. Thought the meeting should continue two instead of one week as is in New York. Fourth. Paid a tribute of respect to the teacher's friend, Jos. Henderson, Esq., deceased. Prof. Fee closed with a few earnest remarks, thanking the teachers and others for their attendance; stating that owing to the inconvenience of the season for holding Institutes, the next would probably be held early in November. NESTOR.

BROWNSVILLE.

Death of an Esteemed Lady—Christmas Festivities—Railroad—Enterprising Firm—Improvement.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DEATH OF MRS. A. G. MASON.

Mrs. Mason, wife of the late Capt. A. G. Mason, died December 22d, after a lingering illness. She had been an invalid for more than thirty years, and during that entire time had not walked a step. The funeral of Mrs. Mason took place December 26th, from the residence of her son, Capt. R. C. Mason, Bridgeport, Pa. The solemn and impressive burial service of the Episcopal church was read by Rev. H. J. Smith.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

The Sabbath Schools of the M. E. churches of Brownsville and Bridgeport held jubilees Christmas night. These were pleasant affairs and contributed greatly to the pleasure of the little ones and the big ones, too. Santa Claus was present and was profuse in the bestowal of gifts. Who does not love to see Christmas come?

RAILROAD.

We hear a great of talk about the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway, but nothing definite is ever said about it. Will some one who knows publish something concerning the progress and prospects of this important thoroughfare.

AUBREY, MARTIN & BEVARD.

This enterprising firm is engaged in the lumber business in West Brownsville. They are a clever company, and are adding largely to the circulating medium of our town. We would gladly welcome more of these *money spending mechanics* to Brownsville.

W. J. NICOLLS.

Mr. Nicolls, who was so severely injured while sledging last week, is very slowly recovering.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Homan Hopkins, Esq., an aged citizen of West Brownsville, died very suddenly last week. R.

UNIONTOWN.

The Lion and Lamb Proverb—Dangers of Coasting—Sevcident to a Little Boy.

[Corres...

IN THE MODOC CAMP.

Conversation With Their Chief—The Indian Side of the Story.

[Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.]

CAMP FAIRCHILD, Hot Creek, December 13, 1872.—The din of preparation is still going on, and Captain Fairchild is resolved upon leaving nothing undone towards putting the camp in a defensible condition. Fairchild's account of his visit to Captain Jack's camp is quite thrilling. The Indian camp is located on the edge of Tule Lake, on the side of a rocky slope, running down from what is known as Van Bremer's Hill. When Fairchild's party reached the top of Van Bremer's Hill they were seen by the Indians, who not then knowing the character of the party, made preparations to receive them with a warmth of feeling characteristic of the Modocs. Arriving at the edge of the lava bed Fairchild sent Indian "Frank," who is a desperate warrior, ahead in the trail to see Captain Jack. In a few moments Captain Jack motioned to Frank to come to him, and then the conversation began. Captain Jack asked Fairchild what he wanted to say. Fairchild replied that he had come to ask if the Indians would not go on the reservation without further trouble. Captain Jack promptly replied that he would not; that war had been commenced against them without provocation, and they were now going to fight it out. He was only going to fight soldiers, however, and Fairchild need feel no uneasiness. Fairchild then asked what he meant by murdering the citizens on Tule Lake. Jack replied that he had nothing to do with that; that when he found out tha Black Jim's band had been committing murders he stopped it at once. "You haven't heard of any murders lately, have you?" asked Captain Jack. "No," said Fairchild. "Well, you won't hear of any more; I'm only fighting soldiers now. In reply to a question as to what terms he wanted, Jack replied: "Well, I want the soldiers to go back to their camp at Fort Klamath and let me go back to the mouth of Lost river, and stay there. If they will do that I will stop fighting and make peace. He said that for more than a year past certain persons about Lost river—mentioning Ivan Applegate, Bob Small, and others interested in land there—have been making efforts to force the Modocs upon the reservation against their will. The Indians did not want to go. They occupied a splendid tract of country, abounding in fish and game and sheltered from from snow and ice the year round, and did not want to leave it. But Applegate, who is Commissary for the Reservation, was determined to take them there, as Captain Jack says, so that he might have more mouths to feed, and thus increase the amount of the Government contract. Jack is a shrewd old Indian, and when he says this probably hits the nail square on the head. Applegate, Dyer, and others connected with the reservation kept up their efforts for a long time, and finally, through Odneal, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, secured the other which has culminated in the disturbance. Jack told Fairchild that he and his braves would die before they would go on the reservation and be starved to death. They went on the reservation once three years ago, and this is the way Jacks says they were treated: First, they were not taken until fall, and before getting their winter stock of provisions was destroyed. The reservation is in Oregon, where the snow lies all winter long and the weather is intensely cold. When they got there all they were given to keep them warm was half of an army blanket, the whole blanket being cut in two and made to serve two Indians. They were promised plenty of bread and meat, but instead were fed all winter on musty barley and semi-putrid beef. Jack says he and his band stood this treatment until the snows melted, and then one morning they and their squaws and children left the reservation and went back to their fishing ground on Lost River, where they have remained ever since. Jack says rather than endure this treatment again he and all his warriors have made up their minds to die. Fairchild then asked Jack how the fight began on Thanksgiving Day. He said it began at 9 o'clock, and the other Indians were asleep in their huts when the soldiers came upon them. He hardly remembered what was said or done, for all were greatly excited. He remembers, however, that soldiers trying to take the gun away from Scar-Faced Charley. Jack does not know who fired the first, but thinks it was one of the soldiers. Jack laughs at the fight made by the soldiers, and says that he can whip 100 of them with a thousand such troops. He says they were clean whipped out and left the field in a great hurry long before the Indians did. Jack says he lost one Indian killed and had five wounded. He brought his squaws and children together like as the camp except two, one of them refusing to go, having had both her children killed by the white man Small. Jack is very bitter against Small, and fully confirms the statement concerning the killing of the children. It seems to have been a cruel, wanton piece of brutality, unworthy the age of civilization, and one for which Small should be tried for his life.

FIVE HUNDRED COUNTERFEITERS.

The Greatest Criminal Trial On Record.

In the whole history of criminal jurisprudence there has never probably been anything equal to the gigantic trial which was concluded at Moscow, in Russia, on the 21st of November, and in which were arraigned five hundred prisoners, upward of two hundred of whom were convicted and sentenced to cruel penalties. Among the prisoners were persons of every station in life—gray-haired men and youths, men and women; among the latter some highly accomplished and prepossessing in appearance. All the prisoners were charged with one of the gravest offenses in the criminal code of Russia—that of counterfeiting. The code says: "The person that counterfeits the coin or currency of the Imperial Government shall suffer death." Notwithstanding this rigorous provision, Russia has been flooded for many years past with well executed counterfeits of the Government treasury notes. The prompt execution of several who were caught in placing the spurious currency did not check the evil, and for the last three years it became so great that the Minister of Finance was almost in despair. Offers of the largest rewards did not lead to the detection of the guilty parties. Changes in the appearance of the treasury notes did not do much good either, for so vast is the extent of the Russian Empire that it takes the Imperial Government six months to communicate its decrees to the remotest parts of the country.

At length, in last July a curious accident gave the Governmentthe long looked-for clue, which led to the discovery of an association of criminals of both sexes, banded together for the purpose of circulating the spurious currency, and which extended from the bleak and frozen shores of the White Sea to the Volga and the Black Sea. In the course of the two following months, three thousand men and women were arrested; but after a preliminary examination twenty-five hundred of them were discharged, and about five hundred of them were held for trial. Among the latter were six Frenchmen, of St. Petersburg, who had been caught printing the counterfeit notes, and a comparatively large number of women. The prisoners were all conveyed to Moscow, where they were confined in the vast vaults underneath the Kremlin Palace. Criminal law in Russia is barbarous at the best, and the male prisoners were herded together like as many hogs. They received the coarsest of fare, and straw was their only couch. The women were treated but little better.

On the 20th of October the trial was opened in the large hall of the Kremlin, which holds nearly five thousand persons. The proceedings were protracted for a month, and the prosecution succeeded, in establishing the guilt of over one-third of the accused. Two hundred and three of them were found guilty, among them about fifty women. Sentence of death was passed upon the six French printers, and the other convicted parties were condemned together like as the gold mines of the Ural mountains for life, or for ten years. The doomed men and women burst into piercing shrieks and howls, and well they might; for, in the case of the former, the sentence included barbarous flogging and branding on the forehead with red-hot iron; while the women, some of whom were of refined descent, shuddered at the idea of having to do the most menial work for life or ten years at the stationhouses, where the keepers of the male prisoners reside. In their despair some of the unfortunates threw themselves upon the ground, and their cries, mingled with the clanking of their chains, produced a truly horrible effect. The excitement and frenzy of the condemned grew from minute to minute more intense, and the Judges, in order to restore quietude, had to call in the soldiers, who, with their kantschubs, beat the prisoners right and left, and then dragged them back to the vaults of the Kremlin.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

RIVER DISASTERS.

The Ice Gorge at Cincinnati Broken.

DAMAGE TO STEAMBOATS.

One Hundred Barges Swept Away.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—The ice gorge above this city broke this morning at two o'clock, and swept away the coal fleet at Brosmer's Landing. At McCoy's and Brown's Coal Landings, above the Suspension bridge, the ice has not yet moved, and everything is intact, but serious trouble is expected when it does give way. The steamer Mountain Boy is sunk, and the Messenger is in a sinking condition.

The damage roughly estimated, as caused at this point, is put at from $150,000 to $200,000. There are about nineteen feet of water. The flow of ice slacked at five o'clock this evening; then, an hour later, commenced running again, but about nine o'clock the rapid rising of the river and the retarded movement of ice indicated a gorge below at the mouth of the Great Miami.

The chief loss is in coal barges torn loose at the lower landing and carried down the river and probably sunken. The Fifth street ferry boat has been torn loose and carried down the river since dark. Her fate is unknown. The stern wheel steamer Kate Putnam was struck at seven o'clock and sunk. The water is in her cabin. The value of the boat was $15,000, owned by Captain Brown. She was insured for $6,000 in Cincinnati and Marrietta offices.

The little steamer Daniel Boone has been crowded ashore by the Ohio No. 4. Her cabin was utterly smashed to splinters by the upper guard of the Ohio No. 4. Damage $2,000.

The stern wheel steamer Scioto, old, worth $9,000, had one of her engines badly damaged by being crowded by boats lying along side nearer the current of the river.

The Kitty Hegler has been shoved ashore, but the rise of water is floating her again. The barge Nightingale has sunk. She was worth $1,000.

About one hundred barges have been torn loose and taken away. Their average value is $15,000 each. Some of these have been found and covered, but it is not probable that many will be saved. The barges chiefly belong to coal dealers, the gas company and stone dealers. The barges were harbored at lower Covington, where last winter they escaped.

Later intelligence shows that nearly all the barges were empty, and very little coal has been lost. The losses are distributed among a great number of persons.

The Kate Putnam was owned by Drown Hall and Best, Curtiss & Nye, all of Marietta.

The Mountain Boy, which sunk this morning, is extremely under water this evening.

The losses brought in so far are greatly exposed to the flood of ice from the Licking, but has not yet been hurt.

It is expected the Licking will open to-night, which will save probably the effect of raising the river four or five feet here, and relieve nearly every boat at the landing. Few boats above Broadway are out of reach of damage from the Licking breaking up. The boatmen are very much alarmed, but with no apprehension. This evening the ice had nearly stopped flowing here, indicating almost certainly a firm gorge below. Several boats are anchored in the middle of the river, with full steam on. The pressure on the boats driving them ashore has been so great as to bend and cave in the great stanchions of the New Orleans wharf boat by the pushing of steamers alongside against her.

At just ten o'clock the river gorged, and stopped running, but in a few minutes after eleven it started to move slowly. The dread of the result from the overflow of the Licking increases. The Fifth street ferry boat was thrown on dry ground on the Kentucky shore, opposite the lower part of the city. About fifty barges have been crushed to pieces and scattered along the shore on both sides of the river in the lower part of the city. At our o'clock the river was still, and the Licking had not run out.

FIRES.

Montreal, Can.

MONTREAL, December 31.—A fire this morning on St. Peter street destroyed a fancy goods establishment, a broom factory belonging to Nelson, Wood & Co., the boot and shoe factory of Ames Willard, and an adjoining warehouse. The firemen saved the surrounding buildings, all of which had high Mansard roofs. The thermometer marked fifteen degrees below zero, and the water froze wherever it fell. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars.

GALESBURG, Ill.

GALESBURG, ILL., December 31.—A disastrous fire occurred here early this morning. About 1 A. M. smoke was seen issuing from one of the splendid block of brick buildings known as the "Metropolitan Block." The store in which the fire originated was occupied by R. R. Maunger, dealer in fancy goods. The fire was undoubtedly caused by some defect in the heating apparatus. Owing to the scarcity of water and inefficiency of the fire department, the fire spread with great rapidity. Before it could be arrested it had destroyed some of the finest stores, as well as the unoccupied hotel known as the Galesburg House. The Opera at one time was in great danger, but the prompt action of the citizens in tearing down three small buildings, and the heavy snow storm prevailing at the time, enabled them to save this as well as the surrounding property.

The total loss will reach $100,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—A fire this evening in Thom's building, 173 Main street, at dark, damaged the third and fourth stories in $5,000; fully insured in the Equitable of this city, and London and Liverpool. These stories are occupied by M. Nathan, candy manufacturer. His losses are $6,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA, December 31.—A fire this morning destroyed a block of five brick warehouses on Union street. Loss one hundred thousand dollars; insurance fifty-five thousand dollars.

ORANGE, N. J.

ORANGE, December 31.—A fire last night destroyed the dry goods store of J. C. Carroll, the stores of Maria Wilson and Condit & Co., and several tenement houses. Loss forty thousand dollars.

CHESTER, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.—At Chester, Pa., this morning, a tenement house occupied by colored people was burned, and two children named Holland perished in the flames.

NEVADA.

Senatorial Successorship.

VIRGINIA, December 31.—Notwithstanding the election of Jno. F. Jones, now Superintendent of the Crown Point mine, at Gold Hill, as the successor of Senator Nye, has been regarded as a foregone conclusion, strong efforts are in progress to secure enough disaffected Republicans to unite with the Democrats to elect Thomas Sands. The *Territorial Enterprise*, in a leader this morning, treats the question as virtually settled before the primaries in favor of Jones, and is confident the combination will be unsuccessful. It says: "To maintain their rights, and to secure a fulfillment of their expressed wishes, the people have to pursue a defeated foe and struggle with him anew on the very threshhold of the legislative halls. Let the conflict be of so memorable and terrible a character [illegible] public enemies

THE CAPITAL.

Memorial for a Statue to General Thomas.

Attempt to Rescue a Prisoner Frustrated.

Internal Revenue Receipts for the Past Year—Quiet Restored at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1872.

QUIET RESTORED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Advices from New Orleans are that the excitement has nearly subsided, and the people are generally acquiescing. A prominent official here remarked that but for the newspapers it would not be known, in administration quarters, that there was any wide-spread dissatisfaction in that State.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A PRISONER.

Five colored roughs, all familiar characters to the police and detective force, yesterday afternoon appeared at the front entrance to the jail and demanded admittance to the cell of Tom Wright, the murderer of Rogershi. Having been ordered away by the guards, they replied with defiant oaths and threats, one of the party drawing a razor and another a dirk knife. They were finally driven from the premises. Two of them were subsequently arrested after a severe struggle, in which Sergeant Johnson's right hand was badly injured. The other three will doubtless be captured. The object of the roughs was the release of Wright.

STATUE TO GENERAL THOMAS.

Hon. Horace Maynard has had placed in his hands, for the purpose of presenting to the House of Representatives, a memorial numerously signed by officers and soldiers of the late Army of the Cumberland, asking Congress to appropriate $15,000 towards the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of the late Major General George H. Thomas.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue during during the present fiscal year to January 1st are over sixty-one millions.

RUMOR DENIED.

The statement that Attorney General Williams will voluntarily retire from the Cabinet is ground less.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, December 31.—Rain fell all last night, and to-day has been cloudy; damp to-night. It is much colder, and freezing slightly. The tow boat Fisher has been working at the gorge below South St. Louis to-day, but made little headway. The ice has been too thick to break readily. The Mobile City also attempted to break the gorge further up but met with the same difficulty. The Fisher, as the Fisher. The gorge above the bridge is covered with water to-day. Transit across has almost ceased. Between the bridge and lower Carondalet are lying twenty-eight steamers, three wharf boats, four ferry boats, three tow boats, four transfer boats, four tugs, two submarine wreckers, about twenty barges, two sections of docks and one marine way. Should the ice break up suddenly, or a big rise take place, there will be great destruction of property.

BROWNSVILLE, December 31.—The river is closed, with about six and a half feet of water. There is no rise yet. It has been raining slowly all day. The snow is going off fast. Thermometer 46 at one o'clock this afternoon.

GREENSBORO, Pa., December 31.—The river is still closed, with six feet of water in the channel. No rise as yet.

NASHVILLE, December 31.—River rising slowly. Continued rains. Five feet on Harpeth Shoals. Boats in port—St. Johns, Branstetter, Tyrone, Barksville, Frank P. Gracy, and Bird. the Bill having abandoned her departure for the present. The Ella Hughes, from the Upper Cumberland, is detained by low water.

VICKSBURG, December 31.—Down—Natchez. Up—Charles Bodman. Clear and cool. River rising fast.

MEMPHIS, December 31.—Cloudy and warm. River rising fast; but little ice running. The Bismarck arrived from below, and is awaiting the passage of Midland boat from above before proceeding on her voyage. No farther danger is apprehended from the ice.

NEW ORLEANS, December 31.—No arrivals. Departed—John B. Maud, Chicot City. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 31.—River rising slowly; 5 feet in canal; 3 feet in chute. Light rain nearly all day; mercury ranged from 9 to 44. Much of the breaking up of the gorge is anxiously looked for. The steamers in port have steam up, ready for any emergency. A dense fog hung over the river the whole day, much heavier to-night. Strong fears are expressed for the safety of the immense coal fleet at Pumpkin Patch. Thirteen steamers and one hundred and fifty coal boats are lying about the falls.

CAIRO, Ill., December 31.—No arrivals. Departed—Henry Ames, Belmont, 1 P. M.; Crescent City, New Orleans, 5. River fallen 1 foot. Cloudy and damp; thermometer 38.

EVANSVILLE, December 31.—Light rain since last night; dense fog now lifting; mercury 33° to 46°. River risen one foot; ice softening, but still unbroken, momentarily expected to move.

THE WEATHER.

PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., December 31.—The storm last night and to-day has again completely disarranged the running of trains on the Erie Railway. Trains from the west are all about five hours late.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—For New England, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle States, northwesterly to northeasterly winds and cloudy weather, with rising temperature and very probably rain over the southern portion; for the South Atlantic States, southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and probably light rain; from the Ohio valley to the gulf, winds shifting to northerly and northwesterly, falling temperature and clearing, but partly cloudy weather; from the Ohio valley northward over Lake Erie and the upper lakes, northerly and northwesterly winds; and partly cloudy weather; from Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota, diminishing pressure, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature and probably increasing cloudiness.

OBITUARY.

John A. Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.—John A. Brown, one of the oldest bankers and brokers of this city, died to-day, aged 55.

In 1871 Brown donated $300,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital of this city.

Afraid of the Gallows.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 31.—William Cluck, convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, committed suicide to-day. He complained of feeling unwell this morning, and remained in bed, but nothing strange was noticed until about one and if was discovered that he had taken morphine. The morphine had been concealed in a piece of fool's cap paper, and inclosed in a part of a newspaper. A stomach pump was applied immediately, but without effect, and he died at two o'clock. It is not known from what source he obtained the poison.

Susan B. Anthony in Jail.

ROCHESTER, December 31.—Yesterday afternoon fourteen of the women held for illegal voting at the late election gave bail to appear in the Albany Court. Susan B. Anthony refused to furnish bail, and was remanded to jail.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

[...ings of the ...

FOREIGN NEWS.

Meeting at Oxford.

Congratulations Over the Geneva Arbitration.

Prince Alphonso to Take Command of Carlist Bands in Catalonia—Railway Smash-Up in Scotland—Robert Bowles Admitted to Bail—No Foreign Interference to be Permitted by Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

LONDON, December 31.—By a railway accident last night near the village of Milngavie, Scotland, seven miles north of Glasgow, forty persons were severely injured.

A WAR CLOUD REMOVED.

Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, addressed a public meeting at Oxford last night. He spoke strongly in favor of the new ballot law and licensing act, and expressed satisfaction with the result of the arbitration at Geneva. He rejoiced that the boundary dispute was settled, and that there no longer remained a cloud between England and America. He adverted to the plan for the localization of the army, advised a closer association of the army with the militia, and declared himself in favor of short terms of enlistment.

PERSONAL.

John Bellew sails for America on the 9th [illegible]

ROBERT BOWLES ADMITTED TO BAIL.

LONDON, December 31.—Robert Bowles, of the firm of Bowles Brothers, was to-day brought up again before the Lord Mayor, and the examination concluded.

Metcalf, counsel for the defense, argued that there was no proof that Robert Bowles was aware of the manner in which the securities of the firm had been disposed of. Finally the guilty parties were Charles Bowles, Keith and Sullivan, who were allowed to escape.

The Lord Mayor decided that the evidence required a committal of the prisoner for trial on the charges preferred against him.

Bowles was admitted to bail, on finding two sureties, for two thousand pounds each, and giving his own recognizances for four thousand pounds.

SPAIN.

NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE ALLOWED.

MADRID, December 31.—Senor Sorrilla, President of the Council, in a speech yesterday repudiated the idea that any intervention from foreign countries would be allowed by the Government in the matter of reforms in the Spanish colonies.

PRINCE ALPHONSO TO COMMAND CARLIST BANDS.

PARIS, December 31.—The *Union* announces that Prince Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, will to-day assume command of the Carlist bands in Catalonia.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Terrible but True Story—A Boy of Thirteen Years is Bitten by a Mad Dog, and Finally goes Mad and Dies in Torture.

On the 12th of December last, Charles R. Hale, aged twelve years, a stepson of James Robertson, who resides in the western portion of Atchison county, was bitten by a dog that was supposed to be rabid. Charles, with two of his brothers, had gone out for the purpose of turning the cattle into the feed yard. He being several steps in advance of his brothers at this time, noticed a strange dog that passed him, the dog going by without paying the least attention to any of the boys. After he had passed some hundred yards in advance of the boys, Charles began to call the cows. At this the dog stopped, looked around for a few moments, then rushed back upon the boys, and meeting Charles first, attacked him from the rear, threw him to the earth and bit him in four or five different places. At this juncture one of the boys gathered up a club and charged on the dog, who by being himself assailed in return fled. The boys now returned to the house and reported what had happened. On the day following, Mr. R. Robertson, observed that Charles was acting strangely, and was reported to be a mad-stone. After traveling some days they found one at or near Oskaloosa, in Jefferson County. It was applied to the wounds and stuck several times. After the stone refused to stick the father returned to home with his son, but was ill at ease, for he had little or no faith in the efficacy of the madstone. The boy, however, seemed to do well; he rested his head kindly, and he was apparently in perfect health.

On Sunday last, December first, he began to complain as though he was taking an ague. Monday he was quite unwell, having chills and fever. Tuesday about the same. His father now gave him quinine for the purpose of breaking up his ague. At about noon he began to sweat profusely, but was becoming very nervous, and Dr. Burdick, of Grasshopper Falls, was called. The Doctor prescribed and called to see him the next day. The case was now assuming a serious aspect, the Doctor fearing rabies. Dr. Adams, of Holton, was sent for, but before the Doctor arrived the disease had fully declared itself, the patient now having well-marked hydrophobic fits. These were brought on or aggravated by the slightest draft of air, the sudden movement of his garments or even the breath of his nurses, if blown in his face. They were of the most frightful character, requiring constant vigilance to prevent the violent contortions of his body and limbs from throwing him from the bed to the floor; in fact, once or twice that accident did happen. He now became unable to swallow any water, the touch of a cup or a spoon to his lips caused a spasm.

Yet during all this agony his mind was perfectly clear and he fully understood his situation, and was aware of the hopelessness of his case. He would frequently tell his attendants that he would not hurt them, that they need not fear for his biting them when he had a fit. After calling his brothers and sisters to his bedside, he told his father what disposition to make of his keepsakes, giving to each one something in remembrance of him, and gave directions as to his burial. Seeing his teacher in the room he called him up and requested that the whole school might attend his funeral. Having adjusted all his affairs he now begged of his physicians that they would give him some quick poision and release him from his torture. These things he said and did in the intervals of the most violent spasms of pain that it is possible for a human being to endure. Wednesday there was evident failing of the life forces, yet in the main he heard and saw, and knew everything that transpired in the room. The spasms are now almost continuous, and at nine in the forenoon of Thursday, the fifth day of his sickness, he quietly expired.—*Holden (Mo.) Express.*

TRAPS FOR BACHELORS.

The Mere Trifles Needed for the Bridal Outfit of a Gentle Girl of the Period—A Caution to the Unitiated.

A New York fashion writer says: "The first consideration is for that robe of virgin white in which the maiden may in an appropriate manner make her vow of life-lasting love and obedi[illegible]" The train is [illegible] yards long, trimmed up the front with puffs of illusion between innumerable satin ruffles; the puffings of illusion and ruffles running up and down on the train about a quarter of a yard, with a deep scolloped ruffle of satin above. The waist cut low, and trimmed with puffings of illusion and point lace. The entire dress, waist, and skirt, ornamented with sprays of orange blossoms. As we never grumble at the price of a funeral or marriage, we silently lay down our first $500.

"Next we must consider her first reception dress. We must have it of rich gros grain silk, peach-blow, the waist cut high and [illegible] with point applique; a deep applique on the skirt, and a train two yards [illegible] quarters

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1873.

SOME of the Boston people wish to keep the blistered columns of the postoffice in their present condition, instead of replacing them with new ones, as a fitting and standing memento of the sad conflagration.

A BRONZE STATUE of Mr. Greeley is suggested to be erected by the side of that of Franklin in Printing House Square, and in full view of the *Tribune* office, the scene of his life's labors. The idea is a good one and we hope it will be adopted.

SPAIN will doubtless soon take measures to abolish slavery in Porto Rico, as announced some time ago; but minister Zorrilla states that no step toward this or any other reform will be taken in Cuba, so long as an insurgent force is in arms in that island. It might be possible that this country may find it necessary to interfere with this part of the Spanish programme, and insist upon Cuba's complete independence, and that before long.

THE cable brings disastrous news from almost all parts of Europe. In England, nearly all the rivers are overflowed, and in some parts of the country it is said nothing but the tops of trees are visible. If this be so, there is a terrible record of loss of life, in all probability, yet to come. The narrative reminds one of an old-fashioned Mississippi crevasse. At sea and along the coast the storm has been quite as disastrous as on terra firma, and the loss of life is something appalling. From France and Italy we have also dismal intelligence.

THE report announcing the purpose of the President to abolish polygamy in Utah does not mention the method, farther than to intimate that Congress will be called upon to enact a law for the purpose; but we gather that the law passed and the President will see that it is given prompt effect. It will be an agreeable circumstance to know that the last relic of a barbarous age has been swept aside, and the country free from any form of reproach. More than this, the breaking up of the system will prove an actual blessing to the Mormons themselves.

Orleans confiscated property restored to the Princes in France, amounts to about forty-two millions of francs. The property was mainly confiscated in 1848 by Louis Philippe, and represents about half the family estate at the time of his banishment. By the act of restoration passed by the French Assembly last Saturday, the property will be divided into eight portions, one portion to go to each of the eight direct heirs; but this will be again subdivided among all the posterity of the "Citizen King," who now number fifty-two persons.

Renew your Subscription.

Those of our subscribers whose subscriptions run out this month, should send in their names for renewal at once, so as to not allow their paper to run out. Examine the tab on your paper for the time of expiration on the margin of your paper. If you are in a club, see the gatherer of the club and have him renew at once.

A PETITION is in circulation for signatures asking the Government to establish signal stations at several points in this section of country, such as Oil City, Geneva and Brownsville. It is already largely signed by the leading coal operators and others, and the intention is to secure accurate and timely information of the weather changes in those latitudes. It is also desired that more complete reports of the weather at the lake ports be furnished, as they usually foretell the changes which affect this section. We hope the petition will be largely signed, before Councils are asked to forward it to Washington, as the matter is of great importance to this neighborhood.

THE Mormon question, which has vexed the country and the different administrations for thirty years past is, if we can rely on our Washington dispatches, about to be settled forever, so far as this country is concerned, President Grant has recently expressed his wish and determination to end the matter, and we have little doubt he will do so, in his own way, when the first opportunity offers. The country will be placed under additional obligations to him, if he shall find the power and execute it in this matter, and put an end to the absurd and wicked rule of Brigham Young and the Latter Day Saints, and thus do away with polygamy, the remaining relic of barbarism which has too long disgraced the country.

WE are without details of the recent railroad accident on the Crosscut Railroad, in the oil regions, but it has a bad look, and one that demands the most searching investigation by the authorities. The idea of twenty persons being butchered under circumstances of extraordinary atrocity, and the whole without the credit of a defective rail or axle, is an insult to the common sense of the people. In all these small branch railroads running off from the main lines, there is just now greater danger than usual. They do not use the same precautions as the trunk roads, and as a result, during inclement weather are exposed to greater risks. Of course this late horrible accident will teach extra care for a short time, but what is wanted beside that, is the punishment of past carelessness.

THE organization of the next House of Representatives at Washington is just now creating a great deal of speculation, caused by rumors of a "slate" or "slates" adverse to Speaker Blaine, who is a candidate for re-election as a matter of course. Freeman Clarke, the wealthy and experienced representative of the Rochester (New York) district, and Horace Maynard, just elected as Congressman at large from Tennessee, and one of the oldest members of Congress on the Republican side, are against the Speaker. An effort [illegible] combine the Pennsylvania [illegible] or of Maynard, on the pro[illegible] the understanding [illegible] man of the [illegible] is only [illegible] ith in [illegible]

traffic is carried on. The receipts of the United States Government did not reach the present actual receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the administrations of Washington, Adams and Jefferson; and it was not until 1812, the first year of the war, that the receipts of the federal treasury amounted to twenty-two and a half million of dollars, probably a gain approximating to that of the Railroad Company this year. After the war, and up in fact until 1820 the receipts of the federal treasury remained about twenty-five millions. These facts need no comment, they so abundantly illustrate the operations of our great line of State railroad.

GENERAL BUTLER will again be a candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts, and this time will stand a good chance of an election. He would make a most excellent officer, but his presence would be missed in Congress, where he has been a useful member. Secretary Boutwell will, it is said, positively leave the Cabinet at the end of his term, and his election to the United States Senate in the place of Henry Wilson is now believed to be certain, although Mr. Dawes, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, is a strong candidate opposed to him. The old Bay State will do herself honor by the election of either of these eminent men. For our part, we would much prefer to see Mr. Boutwell retain the Secretaryship of the Treasury, as he will be a hard matter to properly and fully fill his place with another. He has managed the great affairs of this most important office with consummate skill and efficiency, and the country is much indebted to him for its present flourishing condition. Although not always agreeing with him in matters connected with the finances of the country, yet we are free to pronounce him a sound statesman and a successful financier.

IMMIGRATION from Europe moves in a spasmodic sort of manner. Attention has been drawn in New York recently to the large number of persons from the south of Italy who have arrived there; but this has been cast entirely in the shade by the influx of Italians at our North American ports, particularly those of the Argentine Confederation, and notably Buenos Ayres. The complications which have so recently existed between that Government and Brazil having been satisfactorily adjusted, the journals of the country are congratulating themselves over the general prosperity which prevails, and over nothing more than this extraordinary influx of Italian immigrants. Twelve hundred of these people landed at Buenos Ayres in one day, and some three thousand in one week. It is estimated that during the ensuing year the immigration to this country alone will reach the number of one hundred thousand souls. The new comers are described as being strong and able-bodied, and just the stamp to benefit the land of their adoption. Italians would be a good class of immigrants for the Southern States to cultivate. The better class of the laboring people are frugal, industrious, and apt in many branches of industry.

THE best idea of Cuban affairs attainable, we get from the reports of a special "commissioner" sent out by the New York *Herald*, who was permitted to pass the military line of his last letters, after a careful review of the situation, Mr. Henderson is of opinion that

> "On the Cuban side the struggle can be indefinitely prolonged, at least, as long as the Cubans continue to receive at its present dimensions the arms and munitions of war which they are now receiving. Standards throw in a force sufficient to garrison every village in every district, and by the sure and slow process of extermination of every patriotic Cuban, make the gem of the Antilles what it was once boasted to be—"the ever faithful" isle. But that such a gigantic undertaking as that is within the means of the Spaniards I have no hesitation whatever in stating is impossible. To effect it the Spanish army would have to be numbered, not in tens, but in hundreds of thousand; and as its soldiers are but conscripts or mercenaries, they would require sums for their support altogether beyond the resources of the shattered remnants of crippled and bankrupt Spain."

Not much promise here of success for the Spaniards or rest for the insurgents. The war will go on, we venture to predict, until the United States interferes in the one way possible.

WHILE the question of Mr. Colfax resigning the Vice Presidency to assume the editorship of the *Tribune* was pending, the New York *World* developed some curious possibilities as to its effect on the Presidency, in the event of President Grant's death. Among other things, it dwells on one of the curious anomalies of our Presidential system. If the President should die after the 4th of March next, Henry Wilson would become President. If he should die before that time with Mr. Colfax as Vice President, Colfax would become President until the 4th of March, and Wilson after that time. But if Colfax were now to resign, and then the President should die, Wilson, as the *World* contends, could not become President on the 4th of March, and the country would be compelled to elect a President next year under a law passed in 1792. We are not sure that the *World's* view is exactly correct; would'nt the same question of a new election have been involved if Andrew Johnson had been convicted on his impeachment, and was it not universally assumed that the acting President of the Senate would fill out the term, leaving the machinery to go on in the usual order? However, the question is a curious one, and it may be well that we are not to have Mr. Colfax's resignation to present a possible risk.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, a bitter opponent of President Grant's administration, and one which would naturally oppose his policy with reference to Louisiana matters, takes strong grounds in his favor, and commends his recent order sustaining the Circuit Court of Louisiana in the following emphatic words: "One point made against the President in connection with the Louisiana muddle is not taken. It is that which censures him for sustaining Judge Durell, of the Federal Court. If he has used bayonets to nullify the actions of this court, then, indeed, would there be just cause for the most sweeping denunciation, for no wours have direct reference to his constitutional prerogatives. To ask the President not to sustain Judge Durell is to ask him to override the civil courts, of which in Louisiana, Judge Durell is the highest legal representative. The Court may be corrupt; it may be ignorant; it may be committing outrages on the rights of the people. All this we will grant, for argument's sake, and add our fear that some of the charges are true; but what are the facts? Judge Durell is in authority. He is the head of the Federal Court. The President has no legal power in the premises. He is compelled, as Chief Executive, to assume that the Federal Court is keeping within its jurisdiction, and to sustain that Court in its decisions, mandates, etc. * * *

"We do not venture the suggestion that Judge Durell has kept within legal bounds. He may have grossly transcended them. Nor do we assume that the matters in controversy should have reached his court at all. But they are in it, he is acting, and the only remedy is in his impeachment and removal by due process of law—a process requiring time. The President, in stopping the functions of his court, would commit a high-handed outrage on civil law. One of the highest duties is to enforce the law, and in Louisiana, Judge Durell, for good or evil, represents the law.

This is strong testimony from the other side, and bears us out completely in the views we have heretofore expressed. In the President has done in this troublesome matter he has shown his usual quiet, solid common sense, which, after all, true basis of statesmanship. The and other partisan sheets which vilified the President for his action Louisiana case, will find but little from the thinking public who at such matters, and are not artisan bigotry.

[From Wednesday's Daily Gazette.]

PEACE--GOOD WILL.

By universal consent, December 25th is devoted to the celebration of the birth of Him whose mission to this world was one of peace and goodwill. For a few centuries, the precise date of His birth was controverted, and fierce arguments were exchanged; but eventually a friendly council examined the various evidences, and the date now observed was amicably fixed. While as a matter of chronology the subject of date is interesting, as a question of fact it is of little moment. The Scriptures have been careful to attach but slender importance to the incidentals of Christ' life; while they bring out in strong relief the salient points of his life's mission. His personal appearance is not described, his domestic life is only hinted at, his boyhood is almost entirely ignored,—while the mission that inspired his enunciations of doctrines, his manner of teaching, his humble life, and tragic death are clearly portrayed, as showing that he willingly came to us, and gladly died for our redemption. Hence in accepting one day, and observing it partially as commemorative of His birth, and partially as a general holiday, much of His spirit of fraternity and regard for essentials and disregard for non-essentials is seen.

It would be pleasant, did space permit, to trace the growth of observance, the national peculiarities that entered into it, and the peculiar surroundings given this day, in past centuries. First came the reverential, but joyous, worship of simple minded, pure followers of His. Then as spiritual Christianity declined, and outward observances became more elaborate and ornate, splendid ceremonies were employed in celebrating the day. After this came the stern, harsh feudal age, when material good cheer took the place of more refined enjoyments. In England came, then, the long-continued feasting, the vassail bowl, the yule log,—and with them wild songs and rude sports. Germany had her Santa Claus, with presents, family gatherings and merry makings. Sweden mingled wild superstitions with the observances of the day.

We have outgrown almost, and while the sentiment that inspires our observance may not be universal, it is the highest commendable so far as it goes. We are growing, however, in this particular. Twenty years ago, and the day received little attention,—now it is generally regarded; and the drift of observance is in the right direction. The day is primarily consecrated to the promotion of happiness of children. If they have suffering, of disappointments as keenly felt as the greater sorrows of the older and stronger,—the common impulse is to make them forget all else in the rich heritage of joy that falls to them on Christmas day. What the family omits, the Sunday school supplies,—for on that day, nearly all our Sunday schools confer on their attendants a box of sweetmeats, beside affording them the happiness of a delightful sociable. All this is commendable,—as if we rise no higher in the inspiration to Christmas day observance, we have reached the level of seeking to impart happiness, the great object of Him, whose birth the day commemorates.

The great primal fact, out of which has developed the beautiful customs and observances we have, has given rise to so much embittered controversy, that we hesitate to touch, even its most salient features. Was the outburst of the angelic choir a mere melody, measured by human standards, or was it prophecy? Did Christ come to give peace and good will to men? If so, what meant He, when he said, "I come, not to bring peace, but a sword?" Was His a warlike mission? Do these apparently contradictory announcements have any element of harmony in them? What has been the effect of Christianity on the world,—has it humanized, ennobled, unified the race, or are we to attribute to natural laws what we are? These questions have perplexed many, and perhaps it does not become a secular journal, even on an occasion of this kind, to invade the realm of polemics, and attempt to solve, what has been fruitful of so much embittered controversy.

That the *effect* of Christ's coming and teaching has been to unsheathe many a bloody sword, no student of history will deny. A father toils, saves, accumulates,—and divides equitably a large fortune among his children. Before his body sleeps in the grave, those children are violently contesting over the will. The father gave what he thought would prove a blessing—their evil passions made it a curse. So the beautiful example, the noble sentiment, the crystal teachings, and best of all, the life blood of the Christ were meant to give peace, good will, and a noble life to the world. There was enough in the patrimony for all, but the evil passions of men have turned it it into an occasion for quarreling, of bloodshed, of war. So one prophecy has been fulfilled. Yet during all the centuries of contest, the great teachings and noble example of the Christ have been permeating systems, philosophies, sciences, have infused themselves into the spirit of enlightened government, and are more potential to-day than ever before. What is the test of good government? The nearness with which it conforms to the law of the Christian standard, and in practice, to the Christian spirit. We had, according to custom, occasion for war with England. In place of seeking the arbitrament of the sword, we sought that of peace,—and the world commended,—and why? Because the Governments of the world are more permeated with the spirit of peace and good will than ever before. Do motives of interest lie at the bottom of this new love of peace? Yes. But before the governing powers were not wise, and liberal enough to appreciate such motives,—for these were always opposed to war. The difference between then and now is, that we have grown enough into the spirit of the right, to value peace. Hence, the Angelic prophecy is also true.

We commend this day, hallowed by so many delightful associations, to the enjoyment of our readers. It is a day for brightness, sunshine, joy. Let the children make it a day of gladness, their sports, and its beaming sunshine will follow you through the year.

THE INDIANS.

The sudden and unprovoked outbreak among the Modoc tribe of Indians in Oregon is only another indication of the deep-seated hate which lurks hidden within the breast of the savage, although often disguised for years by an apparent love for the white man. The alleged cause or excuse for this bloody raid is said to be the proposition of the Government to change the location of the tribe in order that they might enjoy more security and better hunting grounds. But the real authors of the outbreak will doubtless hereafter be found to be, as has often been the case heretofore, some, designing, unprincipled whites, who hope by inciting the Indians to such outlawry to make money out of it, both in furnishing supplies and plundering the lodges of their garnered wealth of robes and peltries. It requires but little provocation from the whites, or entreaty from those in the confidence of the chiefs of the tribes to excite their worst passions and bring on a bloody conflict. But let alone, the natural cowardice of the Indian would be slow in prompting him to engage in open war, where he so well knows the odds are vastly against him. Nearly all of these sudden and bloody raids, which usually end in a massacre, are directly traceable to the mean and inhuman work of vagrant and dissolute whites, and against them the force of the military should be directed, and swift punishment should be dealt to them. The Indian question will never be brought to a proper and humane termination so long as this miserable and detestable class are permitted to hover around the camps of the various tribes, and it would be well for General Canby and others in authority to issue an order authorizing the hanging to the first tree of any vagrant white man found lurking around the camps of the Indians. They have no business there, and our own experience on the border teaches us that they are usually the ring-leaders in all mischief, and exercise over the mind of the savage an influence which uniformly controls him. Therefore, if it is desired to effect a change for good through the medium of the Indian Commission, it will be necessary to see to it that all the good teachings of the humane agents are not rendered absolutely useless through the efforts of savage white men. To our mind it is quite as important to keep straggling whites away from the Indian camps as it is to keep the same class of savages from the habitations of the whites, as we would rather trust our pocket book and our life to the tender mercies of the latter, than to the majority of the former, who haunt the lodges of the Indian. The latter is not always the real thief and murderer, although upon him the punishment is visited, and the country imagines deservedly so.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

Secretary Boutwell has not abandoned his wish and hope to ultimately fund the entire bonded debt of the nation in consols bearing from four to five per cent. interest. It appears to be the chief end of his present efforts, and he never lets an opportunity slip of presenting the matter before the Congressional Committees of Finance. The great success which attended the placing of the two hundred million five per cents. last year, confirms him in the belief that the entire scheme is practicable as it is beneficial to the Government. Not only would it greatly reduce the annual expenses in interest, and in this way lessen the burdens of taxation, but it is held that it will also assist in reducing the prevailing rate of interest on business paper throughout the country. In this fact, doubtless, lies the secret of much of the opposition to the measures of the Secretary which has been uniformly expressed by certain leading financiers, but the general benefits to the manufacturing and commercial portion of the country to flow from the adoption of the policy of refunding cannot be gainsaid.

Mr. Jay Cooke, when before the Ways and Means Committee lately, forcibly urged this view of the matter, and contended that the high rates of interest prevailing throughout the country could not be sustained, if the Government was a borrower at a reduced rate. If such is to be the result of the Secretary's policy, it is clearly the duty of Congress to hasten the matter, by authorizing the refunding to begin at once, and placing the power fully in the hands of the Secretary to consummate the change. Our dispatches inform us that one of "Mr. Cooke's most important arguments for proceeding as rapidly as possible with the funding of the debt was that the government rate of interest controls that of the loans of all banks, and railways, and financial institutions of the country, governing prices, affecting the relations of labor and capital, and all the material interests of the country, and therefore deserving the most careful consideration. The committee will postpone further action on the subject until after the holidays, when they will give further hearing to prominent bankers of the country, a delay which is said to be not altogether acceptable to Mr. Cooke and his associates."

Of course, much opposition is expected; but our leading manufacturers should also be heard, and endeavor by seconding the Secretary's plans to bring about early the desired result. The saving in interest alone, to the Government, of fully fifteen to twenty millions annually, is, or ought to be, a sufficient inducement to effort, not to mention the other and more selfish consideration of a reduced interest rate, which is expected to follow the adoption of the measure.

SAN DOMINGO—CUBA.

The telegraph has informed us that the inhabitants of the island of San Domingo, assisted, doubtless, by interested Americans in this country, are about petitioning Congress for admission into the Union as a State, or annexation as a sovereign commonwealth, similar to the steps taken by Texas prior to her admission into the Union. In this way, it is thought, the objectionable feature of a purchase of the soil will be obviated, and the question of annexation will be met on its naked merits. No doubt much opposition to the measure was engendered, when it was last proposed to Congress, through partisan prejudice, incited in part by a false and malicious report that Government officers, among whom the President's name was audaciously mentioned, were interested financially in the purchase of the rich tropical island, and all this prejudice, it is hoped, is now arrested, since the real cause for it is past, viz., the recent exciting Presidential campaign.

But all the strong and real objections to the ultimate annexation of San Domingo to the United States remain, and its removal as a question from politics will not dissipate them, but, on the contrary, will strengthen them by actual inquiry in so far as they are founded in fact and not on prejudice or false report. That San Domingo is rich in soil, salubrious in climate, gifted by God with almost unparalleled agricultural resources, none will attempt to gainsay, nor will it be disputed that the annexation of the island will prove a great financial addition to our resources as a nation, rendering us in fact, almost if not altogether, independent of the outer world. The additional argument in favor of the spread of our national authority southward, such as the foothold we will thereby have obtained in that direction, enabling us to build and maintain a much needed ocean station, as a harbor and supply point for our gulf squadrons, and to better watch the movements of the nefarious slave-traders, and prosecute them until the last vestige of their inhuman traffic shall have disappeared, need not here be mentioned, as it is patent to the mind and understanding of every thinking man.

The objectionable features of the project remain, as we have said, and will elicit much study and doubtless receive much unfavorable comment from the white population, being a mixed Spanish and African, is urged as the chief objection; the religion of the islanders is broached by others as the ground for opposition; the exposed and isolated situation of the island; its internal dissensions; the indolence of its population; its insecurity in the event of war between the United States and foreign powers, which it is said would require a large force and fleet to overcome, and many other supposed objectionable features, will be re-sounded by the enemies of the proposed measure, as if all such reasoning had not been illustrated and exploded over and over again years ago. How long, for instance, did the native populations of Florida, New Mexico, Texas and California keep out the encroaching Yankee after they had severally been annexed to this country? How long will San Domingo retain its distinctive features of population and religion—if such be admitted as a proper objection—after it shall have been added to the list of American States? How long, in a word, will the indomitable energy which is now sadly needed there, to properly cultivate its rich soil and prosecute its prosperous and highly remunerative avocations, be lacking after the stars and stripes shall proclaim it the land of the universal Yankee nation? It is idle to urge the consequences of the weak and pusillanimous rule of an imbecile sovereignty, against the far-reaching and munificient results of the American policy. Let Uncle Sam once possess title to the rich, little island, where sugar and coffee grow spontaneously, and its products through greater and more skillful American labor, with the world for a customer and no exhausting tribute to pay to sustain a rotting and corrupt dynasty, will grow and expand and increase until the world will look upon them with the wonder already excited at the result of Yankee industry.

We take no stock in that exploded idea, as will readily be perceived, nor do we attach much force to the remaining one, viz: the isolated position of the island. If the United States can find reasons for purchasing Alaska, and can guard it, and along with it the exposed coast of the Pacific, including California, Oregon, and the recently acquired territory—long contested by Great Britain—in the name of reason will their protection not extend and shelter from attack the little island of San Domingo? It is fudge to offer such an objection, and we shall not insult the intelligence of our readers by further considering it.

We have thus gone over the principal features of this important matter, and given our views in some detail upon them all. We do not (as might be supposed from what we have written) favor the annexation of San Domingo, as a State to the Union, but not from any objection that we have yet heard urged in this connection. We think the time has not come for that; but that it *will* come in due season we have not the remotest doubt, nor that it ought to come. Between the United States and San Domingo there lies a much more important, rich and desirable property, which might be and ought to be, acquired *first*, since it lies nearest to us. Every argument or reason for annexing the smaller territory, attaches with ten-fold greater force to the island of Cuba. The latter is in a much higher state of cultivation, and its people are in a much more advanced condition of intelligence. Its products are vastly greater, owing to its greater size and the condition of its population, and its spacious harbors—already in a well fortified condition—afford naturally a capability of defense and protection not generally found anywhere, either at home or abroad. Should the island of Cuba be attained through purchase or the voluntary relinquishment of Spain's authority, it would prove the proper initiative step toward the ultimate possession and annexation of all the neighboring islands that might be wanted. But should San Domingo become ours *first*, it might postpone this consummation to an indefinite period of time.

This, then, would be, in our judgment, the proper and reasonable method of obtaining the needed foot-hold in the Antilles, and would doubtless effect in time the total absorption of all the West Indian territory that might be desired by the United States, and result in a large addition to our home products and render us completely independent of the outside world. It is thought and urged by some of our leading statesmen, in fact it has been a subject of anxious discussion for some time, that Spain will not be able to maintain her authority over Cuba much longer, and unless the United States are awake to their interests the ownership of this magnificent island may pass into the hands of England or some other European power. The facts are already known that the former power, jealous of the growing greatness of this country, has made more than once indirect overtures for the possession of the Spanish jewel, and that many of the prominent plantation owners prefer a connection with England over one with America for commercial reasons, owing to a more intimate business association, and thus the importance of our early attention to the subject becomes all the more manifest. It would be a bitter pill to swallow, should England obtain further territory on this side of the ocean, and succeed in wresting from beneath our very eyes, the choicest morsel which has been so long anxiously coveted. The annexation by us afterward of the comparatively trifling territory of San Domingo would hardly recompense us for the loss of the more attractive island, the "gem of the Antilles."

Postmasters

Who are now acting as Agents for the Pittsburgh WEEKLY GAZETTE, and who intend doing so, this winter, are requested to begin at once and see that their clubs are formed and sent in before the beginning of the new year. Those wanting specimen copies will be furnished them free by addressing this office.

Unhealthy Occupations.

The recent agitation among the journeymen bakers of London for diminished hours of labor elicited a statement of fact which assuredly called loudly for reform. It was shown that in numerous bakeries the hands were compelled to work for from eighteen to twenty hours a day, commencing an hour before midnight; and this in damp, ill-ventilated, sweltering cellars, filled with noxious gasses and irritating dust. The result of this unhealthy occupation, as investigated by Dr. Guy, an eminent English sanitarian, is that "while ten in the hundred among the scavengers, eleven in the hundred among the bricklayers' laborers, and twelve in the hundred among the silk printers had had severe attacks of illness, forty-eight in the hundred, or very nearly half the entire number, of the journeymen bakers had suffered in the same way;" and the number of cases of diseases of the lungs among these latter was found to be four times as great as among compositors, usually considered particularly productive of pulmonary disorders. Who can wonder that 12,000 men, enslaved under such circumstances, should combine to write their grievances, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the nobility and gentry, who make an outcry at being deprived of their fresh rolls at breakfast?

A Snake Story.

Yesterday morning a negro man attracted considerable attention by walking through the streets with a huge snake wrapped around his body and over his shoulders. He said he had pulled his snakeship from beneath a pile of lumber on Bell's wharf. The snake was measured and found to be eight feet two inches in length and nine inches in circumference. It was alive and in a torpid state. On being placed on the floor near a hot stove, it soon showed signs of life, raising its head and thrusting out its tongue. It was very lean and lank, having apparently had nothing to eat for some time. In color it was a light brown, with numerous spots scattered over the body. The negro said it was a "boeus;" some of those who saw it said it was a water mocassin, but the general opinion was that it was a boa constrictor which had escaped from some traveling showman, and had been subsisting on rats or whatever else it could pick up around the wharves at night. The last seen of the negro he was walking up Main street, saying he was going home to skin the snake for a—*Norfolk (Va.) Journal*, July 17.

A WESTERN JOURNAL, after referring to the want of education among the Cherokees, says the great difficulty in overcoming the resistance to remove further west consists in dissipating the prejudices of the full-blood element. The Cherokees, it is said, are a solid mass of inert matter, cannot be reached by ordinary arguments, and their legislative assemblies vote solid against anything that savors of change. They desire no relations with the whites, and adhere to their native Cherokees with the force of patriotic devotion. To these Cherokees the treaty of May 6th, 1828, by which they were removed from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, is a binding bargain, and they have been taken to the Indian Territory under a guarantee by which they in all future time shall never be embarrassed by having extended around their new homes the lines of a State or a Territory, and shall never be pressed upon by the extension of the limits of any Territory or State. Under these circumstances the Cherokees refuse to remove to a territory farther west, believing that if the first treaty is violated, the second might also be broken.

THE RUBBISH from the fire in Boston, consisting of broken bricks, mortar and fractured stone, are being carted to fill in the flats at Boston wharf and the South Bay. Within the last two weeks 46,000 loads have been dumped, filling about three-fourths of an acre, and there is still an area of twenty acres to be filled, which, if the material should hold out, would occupy four months. About 300 teams are engaged at $4.50 each, paid to the contractors, who employ every team they can hire. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company began on December 8th the work of removing the rubbish to fill in their pile bridge, 700 feet across South Bay. Thirty teams are engaged in bridging the refuse to a long bridge erected at the depot, and discharging the contents into long lines of dump cars. During the day 840 cart loads are emptied, making two trains of about 70 dump cars. Since the work began 200 square feet have been dumped, and the work of filling in will be accomplished in six weeks.

FIRES.

The Destruction of Barnum's Menagerie and Circus.

EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Barnum's museum and menagerie, on Fourteenth street, near the Academy of Music, was burned this morning. The fire commenced about four o'clock this morning. In half an hour the entire building, though constructed of iron, was in ruins. The flames quickly spread to the buildings on either side. Grace Chapel, on the easterly side, was burned to the ground, and the Lawrence Mansion, on the westerly side, was seriously damaged. The fire ran through the block to Thirteenth street, destroying the carriage factory of Miner & Stevens and that of F. Grotes.

The following are additional particulars: Wiss, a police officer, at 4.16 A. M., while on his patrol, noticed fire bursting through the roof of the circus immediately over where the giraffes were kept, and immediately afterwards the animals and birds began screeching and howling in a terrific manner. Alarms were soon sounded, but the flames spread with such rapidity that almost before the firemen could get water, Barnum's Circus was a thing of the past. The firemen report that the roars of animals were frightful during the short time that they lasted. Two elephants and one camel were the only animals saved. When they were driven by their keepers, they were given large space by the crowd without using the fire, although the animals were very docile, considering the excitement on all sides.

The front building was two stories high, and composed nearly altogether of corrugated iron and wood. The structure burned, however, as though it was a tinder box. The firemen and others were unable to stand within a hundred feet of the burning building, the heat was so intense. The windows of the Academy of Music were cracked and broken with the heat, and the doors were blistered. The bill boards in front of the Academy were burned on the side towards the circus. Nothing could be done to save any of the animals. Grace Chapel was wholly consumed, only the four walls being left standing.

It was very much feared that the Academy of Music, which is directly opposite, would also be consumed, and it evidently would have been had not the wind changed, which caused the fire to turn and across to Thirteenth street, destroying on its way the large carriage manufactory of Stevens & Co., and several private dwellings.

The German Episcopal church, which adjoined Barnum's Museum, was also burned. The loss is heavy.

It appears that Barnum's insurance on the building and contents is in the neighborhood of $90,000. In his report for November, Fire Marshal McSpedan called attention to the unsafe condition of Barnum's museum, and the danger of the surrounding property from fire.

The men who slept in the building threw open the doors opening on Fourteenth street, and two of the performing elephants, Jeannette and Betsy, and a camel walked across to Thirteenth street, the only animals that escaped. The remaining animals, terror stricken by the flames sweeping toward their cages, the heat and the stifling smoke, dashed madly against the iron bars that confined them, or crouched in the corner of their cages, overcome with fear. The performing elephant Pedro, a magnificent specimen of his kind, who arrived here only last week from Hamburg, was securely fastened by chains on his fore feet. Unavailing efforts were made to undo these, and the keepers were obliged to leave him to his fate. His shrill trumpetings could be heard for a considerable time after the advancing flames had driven away those who had vainly endeavored to rescue him.

The following is a list of animals burned: One elephant, four giraffes, two camels and dromedaries, two magnificent Abyssinian lions, three sea lions, the only ones attached to a menagerie, two white Polar bears, two Bengal tigers, one African leopard, one African eland, one Asiatic yak, one gnu, one Horned horse, one chacoma, the largest of the baboon tribe; the celebrated happy family, consisting of a number of animals, among them a racoon, rat, dog, cat, and other small animals, and a number of birds, living together in the same cage; a large collection of apes, gorillas, monkeys, racoons and small animals, pelicans, ostriches and other rare birds; five large anacondas and box constrictors in a cage.

Hardly had the alarm been given when those who were attempting to free the quadrupeds in the menagerie were compelled to beat a retreat, the flames following them with lightning rapidity, while the smoke, which proceeded from the overheated and rotten woodwork of the basement, was stifling. With the eight men who slept in the building, came the largest of the two elephants, the baby elephant and the dromedary. The larger beast, on reaching the air, threw up its trunk, and gave a sort of mourning snort, and started up living Place at a swift gait, and was not captured till it had reached Seventh avenue and Forty-second street, when it was secured and taken, with the two other lucky animals, to Barnum's stables in West Thirteenth street. As to the other animals, the carnivora and the monkeys were in all probability suffocated in their cages, for they cried but little. The giraffes, the other elephant and the camels did not fare so well. Impelled by the smoke and paralyzed with fear by the flames, they all died together as the flames reached them, and one by one fell into the fire, and for several minutes struggled fearfully against their fate. The elephant showed signs of vitality ten minutes after the flames reached him, and as the smoke lifted his huge forms could be seen to heave like that of a whale at sea. It took the flames about a quarter of an hour to completely envelope the structure, and as soon as the roof was reached everything seemed to be lapped up.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE AMONG THE WILD BEASTS.

When the alarm of fire was first given the streets in the neighborhood of the circus were literally a howling wilderness—the howls coming faint and toned down by intermediate distance to some belated wanderer pursuing his devious path homeward. But as the first engine came rattling down the street, the noisy wheels awakened many upon its route, and some part of those living in the immediate vicinity of the conflagration. Those who remained wrapped in slumber were finally called to sudden consciousness by a strange, unearthly sound, which for a moment seemed but the continuation of a grim nightmare. This wild, weird noise was the trumpeting of the two elephants who were saved, Jeannette and Gypsy, for so long a time stationed in Central Park, where the little one, Gypsy, used to such an unusual extent to delight children with her performances. Much the fire had gained when I tell you that one of the camels and tails of the giraffes were on fire. Well, they got the bars down and persuaded one of them to come out—Tommy, he was, one of the nicest, gentlest little fellows that ever was; you could lead him all over town with one end of a pocket handkerchief in his mouth. But just as soon as he saw the flames he wheeled right round and rushed back into the cage, and there they had to leave him. Then the fire ran on to

THE CAGE OF THE HAPPY FAMILY,

and all of them were jabbering and jumping and flying round inside, making a tremendous row. You see, the cages were made of pine wood, and the flames rushed over them in an instant.

FEARFUL SCENE.

The roar of the tigers and lions was fearful. While above the crackle and the din of the flames arose the unearthly yell of the sea lions. The chatter of the monkeys could also be plainly heard. As the fire encircled the fire-proof cages the lions and tigers became frantic and beat the iron bars of their prisons with ferocious rage. There was no occasion for fright, however, for in a few minutes the sufferings of the poor beasts were at an end, and soon after the "fire-proof" iron structure fell, a crumpled-up mass of debris.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE ANIMALS.

Firemen and others who were early on the scene describe the suffering of the poor beasts as most excruciating, and such as to induce the firemen, through sheer sympathy, to redouble their exertions. The panther, after much struggling, was seen to actually bend the bars of his cage and escape, but it was only avoiding Scylla and getting into Charybdis, for no sooner had he got free and was about to plunge off for safety than part of a brick wall fell upon him, crushing him completely. The affections of animals for their young was strikingly illustrated.

One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment. All the performers lost their wardrobes and effects.

Grace church was valued at $15,000; insured $60,000.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Luck's box factory and Funk's piano factory, on Nineteenth street, were burned last night. Loss forty thousand dollars; insured.

Barber's elevator, in Brooklyn, was burned last night. Loss twenty thousand dollars.

The entire block on the west side of Centre street, between Leonard and Worth, was burned this evening. The flames broke out near a boiler in the basement of the building 81, 83 and 85 Centre street, and spidly communicated with the upper floor, whence they spread to the adjoining buildings, 87, 89 and 91, also to 75 and 77 Centre street, and 130 and 132 Leonard street. In 81, 83 and 85 the following parties are losers: New York Newspaper Company; Aiken & Clement, of Milwaukee; Dun, Barlow & Co., printing office; Anders, Archer & Co., book binders; in 87, James Gallagher, dealer in brass goods; in 89 and 91, were the law offices of Howe and Hummell, Howe J. Shenier, Edward Price, and the liquor store of George Middleton; 79 was occupied by E. B. Cummins as a paint shop and dwelling, and 77 by Wilkins as a liquor store; 130 and 132 Leonard street were occupied by numerous families and the first floors as groceries. Two girls employed in the building where the fire commenced were severely injured, also, two men, one of them, Benjamin Ballard, probably fatally. It is rumored that six girls perished in the flames, but the report needs confirmation. The total loss is estimated at $500,000.

Later.—Thirty-eight young woman employed in the upper stories of 81, 83 and 85 Centre street fled down the staircase and by the fire escape when the alarm was given. Two fell when several feet from the ground, and were severely injured. Their names are Mary Hopkins, of 500 First avenue, and Emma Frances, of 149 Mercer street. A rumor spread that several were unable to escape and were burned to death, but it is not authenticated.

Benjamin Ballard was less seriously injured. Building 81, 83 and 85 was owned by the Claxton estate; loss $150,000; partially insured. Building of dangerous construction. The loss of Cramer, Akins & Cramer, formerly of Milwaukee, but now known as

DAILY GAZETTE.
OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, ... Smithfield Street.

...and State, also ... there may be ... for the ... application, ... & CO. ... charge.

...RING, ... Y 1, 1873.

...DAY, JANU...

...at Frankf... ...Antwerp 33½f.

PETROLEUM ...

Gold ... in New York yesterday at 112@112.

WELCOME to the new year, and adieu to the old. May the good that has been accomplished in the old, be strengthened and increased in the new year that begins to-day. If all the good resolutions made to-day shall be faithfully carried out, the world will be much better throughout and at the close of the year 1873.

AT best, King Amadeus has but a slender hold upon the affections of his people, and should anything occur to loosen it, his tenure of office would doubtless become very uncertain. The telegraph reports him as growing more and more unpopular with the citizens of Madrid, whilst uprisings of adherents to the fortunes of his enemies are of frequent and alarming occurrence.

THE recent death of King Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands, has revived the insane project of annexing the Islands to the United States. What possible benefit could accrue to us as a nation from such a movement, we are at a loss to imagine. Aside from the privilege now accorded our ships to draw supplies of coal and water from the Islands, they certainly could be of no importance to us either for what they produce, or what they consume, unless among the last named might be included some crazy politicians.

THE owners and officers of the White Star Line steamer Adriatic have incurred a fearful responsibility, if it is true, as charged by the New York *Herald*, that they allowed that vessel to depart on a voyage to Liverpool with a damaged screw. There should be some power provided, as in the case of railway trains, to detain a defective vessel, and not allow the grasping avariciousness of stockholders to put in jeopardy hundreds of lives, merely that the expenditure of a few dollars may be avoided. We hope the report that the Adriatic departed with her screw in a damaged condition may prove false, or at least that the fears expressed for her safety may prove groundless.

THE *Telegraph*, and other London journals, have lately expressed an opinion that President Grant will ere long acknowledge the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. They appear to base this opinion on the manifest propriety of such a proceeding, and all at once think it the right thing for our country to do. Cuba has now maintained its army and Government (such as they are) for over four years; and thus far Spain has been unable to suppress what the Dons are pleased to call the insurrection. Once their character of belligerents is acknowleged by Uncle Sam, and the wherewith will not be long wanting to drive the last Spaniard off the beautiful island. The English papers seem to think that supplies and ammunition would be furnished freely from over the ocean, and that Spain would soon be obliged to succumb.

BY the recently published census tables we gather the following facts on pauperism and crime in the United States, for the year ending June 1st, 1870. The whole number of paupers supported in that time by State, county, and municipal charity was 116,102, at an expense of $10,930,429, and of criminals, the record charges us with 36,-562. Pennsylvania's quota of this vast army of non-producers was of paupers 15,-372, and of criminals 3,327, both together numbering nearly 20,000. Although the figures seem large, yet in proportion to the whole population we doubt if the record is much against us. The population in round figures is 8,500,000 and our non-producers, as above indicated, stand in the ratio of one to every one hundred and seventy-five of the inhabitants. It ought not to be forgotten that of the paupers over three-fifths are superannuated or infirm from disease or idiocy.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With this number the GAZETTE enters its eighty-eighth volume, the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two closing the eighty-seventh year of the paper's existence. Never before in its history were its prospects brighter for the future than now, and never before had its proprietors greater occasion to return thanks to its numerous readers and friends for their confiding and constant support. Since the GAZETTE came into its present ownership its circulation and business have steadily grown and kept full pace with the growth of the city, as its columns have from time to time kept faithful record of the vast changes and improvements which have taken place since its establishment, now over eighty-seven years ago. Pittsburgh, to that time, has grown from a straggling frontier village, with perhaps a few hundred inhabitants, to a vast interior city, with a gigantic business and a population, including Allegheny, approximating two hundred thousand souls. The GAZETTE, in all that time, has been a faithful chronicler of passing events, bearing the record of the vast growth on its pages, and gives good promise of continuing at its post for an equally lengthy period in the future.

...our friends for their ...erous ... past, and trusting that ... at least merit its con... ...all a HAPPY NEW ...

...representative of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Emperor William of Germany, as one of the royal representatives of Protestantism in Europe, with the most profound interest, and somewhat of anxiety, none will for a moment doubt.

One of the immediate results of the bad ...ngendered will doubtless be a ...ible declaration of the law on the ... Germany defining the limits of ...urch and State, and such an enactment will eventuate in a further restriction of ...e temporal powers of the Pope through-...ermany. The measures already re-...to, affecting the future of the Jesuit-...der, although confined so far exclu-...o German territory, are sympathiz-...by other European sovereigns, and ...enforced by them. One thing is ...the spirit manifested by the Pope, ...nt unwise allocution, has tended ...h bitterness on both sides, and ...o the most important results ...ture influence of the Papal ...al Europe. The grow-...ne purely spiritual rulers ...roper has been greatly ...the late move, and it ...seen whether Pius IX. ...bmit to what appears to ...the ...of Europe.

1872—1873.

Time has performed another of its revolutions. Its flight is rapid, steady, unceasing. When presented symbolically, it is portrayed with wings, to denote the swiftness of its progress. Its pinions never flag. Nothing can retard its movements or impede its march forward. It speeds on its course both night and day—in foul weather and in fair, in cloud and in sunshine, in tempest and in calm. It loiters not, whether we are in transport or in sorrow; in hope or despair; in youth or in manhood; in prosperity or adversity. It perched on the wings of the evening and morning of the first day, and listened to the omnipotent voice of the great Creator, as he spake chaos into symmetry and order, life into beauty. It beheld the world in provincial purity—free from the stains of sin and crime—and witnessed its lapse into transgression and misery. It has looked upon dynasties and empires, kingdoms and cities, as they rose in the distant ages of the past, into magnificence and power, splendor and renown, and then, on account of the folly and total disregard of the rights of humanity, waned into infancy and disgrace, or sunk like lead in the mighty waters of political and military strife. It has witnessed our own nation struggling for and achieving her independence, declaring that she would not submit to "taxation without representation." It has beheld her, too, emerging triumphantly from the war of 1812, waged as a protest against the assumed rights of a foreign power to "search American vessels." It has beheld the vain attempt of a few slave-holding oligarchs to destroy the best system of government that has yet been framed by man. It has beheld the peaceful settlement of the "Alabama claims," which long threatened the peace of this and the English Governments, in a manner eminently satisfactory to this country, and also the adjustment of the long pending San Juan boundary question.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-two is now numbered with the ages of the past. Like a mighty wave, it has rolled away into the ocean of Eternity. It has gone with all its joys and sorrows, triumphs and defeats, vicissitudes and bereavements, blasted hopes and brilliant realizations. Upon its broad there floats many emblems of prosperity and success. Beneath its waves there lie many glorious and immortal memories. Its name will be read with tears and sadness on the tombs of husbands and fathers torn away during its progress by the merciless hand of death from wives and children. Many will recall it with regret; others will cherish a remembrance of it with tears of gushing joy.

And now, the year 1873 smiles benignantly, and with youthful countenance, on a nation in the enjoyment of political peace, commercial and manufacturing prosperity, and buoyant with bright prospects. Let all hail with delight, then, the first dawn of the new born year.

THE DEATH-ROLL OF 1872.

The sad death-record of the year is one which should engage properly a share of our thoughts to-day. How many of the good and useful of the world's great men have been called away from busy scenes, happy homes and fields where their industry, genius and talents made them conspicuous among their fellow-men. Our own vicinity has been sadly bereaved of many of our most prominent men during the year just closed, leaving in some notable instances, vacant places which will be hard to fill. Many of us can recall such who have been taken from the busy walks of life, and homes which one year ago were glad and joyous with father, mother, sisters and brothers all present, are this day sad and silent, mourning the loss of a dear one. On this subject, the Chicago *Tribune* says the year which is just closing has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the world, and especially so for the large number of prominent persons who have died in it. Journalism has lost Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*; James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*; Mr. Spalding, of the New York *World*; Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*; General Ambrose R. Wright, of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*; Thomas B. Holcombe, formerly editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*; Rev. Dr. Amasa, Converse, editor of the *Christian Observer*, one of the most widely circulated journals in the South; Adolph Geroult, editor of the Paris *Opinion Nationale*; and Theophile Gautier, the celebrated French feuilletonist.

Literature has lost Charles Lever, whose "Charles O'Malley" attained a world-wide fame; D'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation; Professor Hadley, the Yale Professor, whose Greek and Oriental writings are well known among scholars; Sir John Bowring, the Reform writer; "Fenny Fern" Parton; Norman McLeod, whose theological writings are very numerous; and Horace Mayhew, the English novelist.

Many great names have also been lost to science, among them Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph; Fuerbach, the German speculative philosopher; Babinet, the French scientist; Dr. Francis Lieber, of New York; and Mary Somerville, the English astronomer.

Among the artists who have died are Westmacott, the English sculptor; Kensett; Sully; Ames; T. Buchanan Read, both painter and poet; and Robert S. Duncanson, who died recently in an insane asylum.

The stage has lost Forrest; Hackett; Miss O'Neill, the greatest tragic actress in England fifty years ago; Eliza Logan; McKean Buchanan, the eccentric tragedian; Sedley Smith... ...nd Dawison.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MRS. COLLINS, who recovered $15,000 damages from Counsell Bates, for a fractured hip, superinduced by a defective sidewalk, has agreed to accept $10,000 and call it square.

IT IS PROPOSED to try the experiment in the lagoons near Lincoln, Neb., of raising oysters, which it is thought can be fed up to the proper salted standard from the neighboring salt springs.

A PORTUGUESE correspondent writes admiringly of the "brown bare legs" of the Spanish peasantry. This is something to be pondered by Mr. Darwin, who nowhere alludes to the brown bear in explaining man's origin.

LOUIS XV. died from small-pox at the age of thirty-four years, although it is well known he had the disease when he was fourteen years old. Medical reports show that persons have had the disease five, six, and even seven times.

A KENOSHA editor was sick unto death, and several of his contemporaries took occasion to free their minds concerning him. He got well, and "now they must meet him at the muzzle of a revolver, or he will cram their lying type down their false throats."

AN indictment has been found against Mary Ann Colton for poisoning Charles James Colton, at West Auckland, England. She is also accused of having poisoned about twenty other persons. She is in delicate health and will not be tried till the next Assizes.

AN old lady in Ottawa, Mich., was recently sitting in an arm-chair sewing, when an automatic rifle in the next room fell from his hooks and discharged. The ball went through a partition, pierced a table in the way and fatally wounded the old lady in the head.

THERE is a well known wager that a man should stand on London Bridge for an hour, holding a tray with sovereigns upon it, and offer them for sale at a shilling a piece, and that no one of the passers-by would purchase. He fulfilled the conditions of the bet, and won his money.

A FELLOW has been blowing out the gas again at Auburn, N. Y. His room was broken into in time to save his life. In the morning he came down and remarked: "That gas must have leaked considerably last night." On being assured that it had, he innocently inquired: "Did it run over and spoil the carpet anywhere?"

A FEW DAYS SINCE a Louisville merchant had a delinquent debtor arrested on a ball writ. The amount involved was $38. The case was tried before a magistrate, and the debtor paid over $7 25. The costs amounted to $7, and the merchant obtained twenty-five cents. Then the delinquent took the poor debtor's oath and was released.

THE sharpest so far this month is the Troy girl who makes her unsuspecting daddy the daily bearer of sweet missives to a clerk in his office who has been forbidden to visit his employer's house. She pins the letter to the old man's cloak, and when he reaches the office and throws off the garment, clerk gets it and responds by the same carrier.

A SUIT threatening the titles of over a hundred owners of real estate in Chicago, and involving property to the value of $2,000,000, has been begun in the Superior Court of that city. The charges of the plaintiffs allege astounding frauds on the part of several well-known citizens, in the concealment of deeds and the dishonest appropriation of the property of others to their own uses.

IN Paris tin-foil is coming into use as a substitute for want of paper. Its cleanliness, its extreme flexibility the ease with which it can be moulded, and the fact of its being entirely water proof, commend it to public attention. In Paris the tin-foil is cut into widths of about thirty-five inches, and in length is somewhat more than five yards. This is painted over by a patented process.

THE death, some time since, of the Rev. Sir Algernon Peyton, Bart., sealed the fate of the most remunerative pastorate in Great Britain, the living of Doddington. The yearly income of the fortunate incumbent was $50,000, or twice the salary of the President of the United States. Upon the death of the reverend baronet named above, Doddington was divided into seven parishes, which will still leave comfortable incomes for the pastors, and bring the churches nearer the people.

RAILROAD travel is growing more and more disagreeable for people who do not enjoy the possession of cast-iron nerves. Some rather startling rumors are mysteriously whispered about. For instance. The story runs that at night, now, passengers often see the skeleton forms of slaughtered victims perched upon the farm fences, grinning horribly, and wagging their fleshless skulls at the passing trains. Credible witnesses assure us that this is no bone article ulater's idle talk.

AN old "Auntie" in New Orleans fed a gang of "mulberry-leggers" with a dinner of castor-oil beans, which she had harvested from some leaky bags on the levee consigned to a drug store. A gang of longshoremen not accustomed to delicate diet ate of "them 'ere beans." While discharging a steamer in the afternoon, they were, one by one, suddenly seized with a desire to be excused, until the stevedore alone remained. He, finding that swearing would prove no antidote, was obliged to drum up a new set of hands.

THE body of a man who, in a fit of jealousy, murdered another and then shot himself, in Salford, England, has been interred, after having been exhibited for the British public for two days. It appears that some one having charge of the funeral conceived the idea of defraying the expenses by allowing all who desired to view the corpse at a charge of two pence each. The disgusting exhibition aroused attention, and not more than $10 was taken at the door, while the room in which the corpse lay was crowded until the time of the funeral.

A BOSTON paper tells the cheerful story of a physician who stepped into a horse-car, the other day, and after using his nostrils a moment or two, exclaimed, in a voice loud enough for all passengers to hear, "Somebody in this car has got the small-pox; I can smell it: those who are afraid of it had better get out." With one exception, the passengers moved out speedily. The exception was a middle-aged woman, who had a large bundle in her lap. The physician asked her what the bundle contained, and she told him none of his business. He made it his business to investigate, however, and found that the bundle contained the corpse of a young child that had died of the small-pox.

A TAX on teazles is advocated by Mr. Duell, member of Congress from the Onondaga District. We have long thought that teazles should be taxed. We have never been able to understand why teazles should not be taxed. We have a melancholy suspicion that the framers of the Internal Revenue law did not know what teazles were, else teazles would have been taxed. Why should the owners and the users of teazles be exempt from the little difficulty inseparable from the ownership and the use of other property? Can any one answer? But, after all, we cannot be sufficiently grateful for the exchange which furnishes the information that "teazles are a sort of burr, or thisty ball, that grows wild upon a stalk in many parts of Onondaga county, and that the farmers around Skaneateles grow them for sale. They are sold to cloth manufacturers for manipulating the nap on cloth."—*N. Y. Times.*

A BATCHLOR who at the age of 95 makes up his mind to tempt the perils of matrimony may well have much of that bravery which pertains to the character of a soldier. Mr. William Edwards, of Jay, is the veteran who has thus nobly dared, and we are not astonished to learn that he was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He has, however, taken to his arms no bread and-butter damsel of 16. The new Mrs. William Edwards has reached the mature age of 70 years, so that it is not so much a January and May as a January and December business. Still it cannot be concealed that the dame is a quarter of a century younger than her lord, in spite of which, however, we trust that she will conduct herself with wifely discretion, and will not, by flirting with some Corydon of 60 or so, bring the gray hairs of her husband in sorrow to the grave. It is a consolation to know that if he is to suffer, either from the pangs of jealousy or his bride's shrewdness, that inexorable time will soon put him out of his misery. By the way, we must not forget to mention that this phenomenal bridegroom has been a constant smoker of tobacco for a period of 82 years.—*New York Tribune*

TIN MINES.

Discoveries on the North Shore of Lake Superior.

(From the Marquette (Mich.) Mining Journal.)

At last we have news from the tin mines of the north shore from an authentic source. Capt. Harris and party arrived at Marquette on Monday morning per schooner Shenango. They had rocks supposed to contain the precious stuff. That tin exists in the locality visited, the party claim there is no doubt. Some of their samples were partially assayed in this place on Tuesday, and the product was found to be tin; how much or poor was not determined, by reason of the assay not being completed. Further and more comple tests are to be made at Detroit.

The rocks shown us looked more like silver glance than anything we have seen, and that which is supposed to bear tin was so lean in the trace of this metal, if a trace could be determined by the crystals which represent the metal, that it seemed difficult to discover enough of it to make good the pretence that such a metal existed in it.

Nevertheless, the fact is established that tin does exist in the rock formation at Otter Head Bay, on the north shore... ...next spring by Stebbins through the State of New Jersey with the tail of his shirt fluttering in the breeze. He does this upon a wager of sixty cents, that the youth of New Jersey will not molest him, nor volunteer the information that he has a letter in the postoffice.

SAMUEL HOY, aged twelve, has been committed for trial at Clerkenwell, England, for an attempt to poison his step-mother with arsenic, which he gave her in a cup of tea. Her stomach rejected the overdose. A few days later he prepared a second cup for her, in which a chemist found enough of the drug to kill ten persons.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and Miss Emily Faithful, the English lady who is lecturing in this country, were recently in Chicago, where they gave a matinee, which was largely attended, and at which they were most agreeably lionized. They have been spending the past few days at Peterborough, N. Y., as the guests of Gerrit Smith.

WILLIAM WEBB, foreman of the railway works at St. Anstell, England, has broken the webb of life, a martyr to chemical science. He undertook the delicate experiment of drying twelve cartridges of dynamite on the family cook stove. His wife, two children and father were with him in the house. The fields were littered with the fragments.

MR MORGAN CASE has found a new will made by his brother, Seymour N. Case, the late eccentric lawyer, of Hartford, which makes another disposition of the estate and relieves Morgan of taking care of $150,000 of which under the previous will, he was the legatee. Mr. Case is now looking for a still newer will that will restore to him the lost responsibility.

"IT takes $50,000 a year to replenish the wardrobe of the Australian Empress. How thankful we are now that the Empress is not our wife! If we had married her she would have been fortunate to get $40,000 a year for her wardrobe—very fortunate. Indeed, she might have been obliged to worry through the year in less than $30,000 worth of clothes. Things always happen for the best in this world!

MISS SARAH WINEMILLER, of Wheeling, Va., has received a gubernatorial pardon for the offence of arson, which she committed with the amiable but precipitate desire of sharing the imprisonment of her affianced, who was arrested for horse-stealing. He being acquitted, however, the Governor felt that the estimable young woman ought not to be disappointed on account of the slight mistake of burning a school-house.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose ... of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cost an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I ... quantities of matter. I found my ... old to anything else, as I had tried ... several of the best doctors with... ...of your Pectoral Syrup.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
At 6½c., Dark Comfort Calicoes,
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints, Light and Dark.
At 10c., Good Dark Prints,
At 12½c., Yard Wide Chintzes,
At 11c., Light and Dark Shirting Calicoes.
RUSSIA CRASH,
HUCK TOWELING,
TOWELS, TOWELS.
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
SHEETING MUSLIN.
TICKING, TICKING,
GINGHAM, GINGHAM,
TURKEY RED TABLING.
LOOM LINENS,
BUTCHER'S LINENS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
SHIRT FRONTS.
An excellent stock at low prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

BANK ELECTIONS.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD TRUST CO.—First Annual Election for NINE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BRADDOCK'S FIELD HOTEL, Mrs. Robinson's, on MONDAY, January 6th, 1873, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. dec28

CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
J. W. TAYLOR, dec27 Cashier.

HOMESTEAD BANK AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Election for TWENTY DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its OFFICE, 116 Smithfield street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.
A. JAUTEIN, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 24, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS for this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. D. SCULLY, d25 Cashier.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
CHRIS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 21, 1872.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1872. dec17

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Election of Directors of the Second National Bank, of Allegheny, Pa., will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.
J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Eleven Directors of this Bank will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
T. M. GORDON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN SOMERS, Jr., Cashier.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The annual election for thirteen Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock.
GEORGE R. DUNCAN, Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872. Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election for NINE DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1873, the 14th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
R. R. WILSON, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 23 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. LONG, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 13, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
before purchasing elsewhere.
dec2

DREKA
Fine Stationery
AND
Card Engraving.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET.
MWF Philadelphia Pa.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
TOILET ARTICLES

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
At 25c., Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel,
At 31c., Yard Wide Barred Flannel,
Flannels—all prices,
Plain, White and Red Flannels, very cheap.
ALPACAS! ALPACAS!!
At 25c., Good Black Alpacas,
At 31c., Good Black Alpacas, very cheap,
At 37½c., Good Black Alpacas, a bargain,
At 40c., Good Black Alpacas, extra value,
At 65c., Good Black Alpacas, worth $1.00,
At 25c., Colored Poplins, heavy goods,
Black Merinos, Colored Merinos, Velveteens, &c.
PLAIDS, PLAIDS.
At 18½c., Plaids, very cheap,
At 25c., Double Fold Plaids,
At 37½c., an extra bargain in Plaids,
At 50c., All Wool Serge Plaids.
SILKS! SILKS!!
Black Silks, cheap,
Plain and Fancy Colored Silks,
At $1, Striped Silks, worth $1.50,
Waterproof Cloths, all colors.
Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.,
At the lowest prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.
SEASONABLE GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COLORED BLANKETS,
Barred Dressed Flannels,
FELT SKIRTS,
Men's Underwear,
Ladies' and Child's Underwear,
Cardigan Jackets,
Scarfs, Nubias,
Knit Wool Mitts and Gloves.
HOSIERY,
Gents' Half Hose,
Country Knit Socks,
Buck Gaunts and Gloves,
Chinchilla Gauntlets,
Black Velveteens,
Black and Colored Silk Velveteens,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
Silk Fishues,
Hemmed Silk Scarfs,
Black and Colored Reps and Turquoise,
HANDKERCHIEFS
Braids, Tapes, Corsets, Buttons,
CORDS AND TASSELS,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fringes, Gimps, &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

FOR CITY TRADE
Just Received.
50 PAIRS
EXTRA EXTRA
Country Blankets,
FROM GREENVILLE MILLS.
ALSO,
White and Colored Blankets.
BARRED FLANNELS.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
Full line in all departments. Wholesale only.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
dec7

HOLIDAY GOODS!
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
FINE LACE ... GOODS

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
ON SECOND FLOOR.
NEW SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPED SHAWLS,
BLACK SHAWLS,
SHOULDER SHAWLS,
SCARFS, SCARFS.
FELT SKIRTS
At $1.50, New Felt Skirts,
At $2.00, New Felt Skirts, extra value,
At $2.50, New Felt Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts, &c.
FURS, FURS.
Ladies' and Misses' Furs, very low,
Heavy Comb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Blankets, Blankets,
Table Covers,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Sacking Cloths, &c.
VERY CHEAP,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW BARGAINS!
128.
TWO LOTS
Ottoman Shawls!
From Auction, just received,
AT $5.00,
Which have been retailed this season at $10.00.
AT 22c, ONE CASE
TYCOON REPPS.
46-Inch Black Cashmere at $1.50.
40-Inch Black Cashmere at $1.00, both 25 cents less than former prices.
45 Pieces Extra Black Alpacas 50c., the best Goods in the market for the price.
No occasion to buy Colored Blankets, as we are selling $6.50
Extra Large Blankets
AT $5.00.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
dec9

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
72 MARKET ST.
For the next thirty days, preparatory to taking stock, we will sell at greatly reduced prices our entire stock of Goods now in store. These goods are entirely new, having been purchased this fall, and of the
VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
GOOD BARGAINS IN SILKS.
GOOD BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
Good Bargains in Poplins.
GOOD BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
Good Brrgains in Scarfs.
GOOD
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
These goods are well adapted for Holiday Presents for those who want to make a present that will be found useful during the winter. Don't miss the present opportunity, as it comes but once a year.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
72 Market St.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Sole Agent
FOR
Western Pennsylvania
FOR THE
BAZAAR PATTERNS
FAMILIES,
Dressmakers and Dealers
Supplied with the
PATTERNS
On liberal terms.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny,
Sole Agent.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oct7
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
oct28 21 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS, CHEAP!
In taking stock we find a number of
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY
AND
Ingrain Carpets
of which we have left but enough for one or two rooms. We offer these for a short time at a very
LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE,
And will also give
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
To purchasers of single carpets or larger bills this month.
M'Farland & Collins,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
de19

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
System for Beginners
ON THE PIANO FORTE, BY
MASON & HOADLEY.
This thorough and practical method has acquired a GOLDEN REPUTATION as *one of the very best Instruction Books*. Sells largely. Published with American, also with Foreign Fingering. *Price*, $2.00.
Gems of Strauss.
The surprising success of this brilliant book continues. Edition after edition is eagerly called for. 320 large pages of the *Best Strauss Music*. Price, boards, $2.50; Cl., $3.00; gilt for presents, $4.00.
EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL
has abundant material for the instruction of evening and other Singing Classes. Widely used. Costs less than a Church Music Book. Price 75 cents.
Winner's New Schools
FOR THE
Piano Forte, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, Fife, Accordeon, German Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute, Flageolet. Price of each book 75c.
These little works are great favorites, because they are cheap, are full of easy and lively music, and have enough of instructive matter for the wants of amateurs. The above books mailed, postpaid for the retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
Pianos and Organs.

FIRST CLASS.
The Best ... in the City.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list. no21
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
Destructive Fires

Involving the loss of millions of dollars occurr too often in this country.
We submit to every sensible, prudent man, that they can be prevented by the general introduction of the GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher.
This machine stands upon its merits, having made for itself, BY SOLID WORK, a record that commands attention. Send for circular.
GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
73 Water street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
W. J. FRIDAY, G. W. SCHMIDT.
Wines and Liquors.
SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,
ESTABLISHED IN
1836.
Cor. Penn Ave. and 11th Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Importers of Foreign
WINES, BRANDIES,
GINS, &C.,
AND
DISTILLERS
AND
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE
UNITED STATES
For the following Famous
Foreign Houses.
F. BUMILLER, Avize, France, celebrated Goutte D'Or Champagne.
JOS. NOUNS, Offenberg, Germany, Sparkling Hock and Mosele Wines.
ERHARDT SCHMIDT, Neuenburg, Germany, Rhine Wines, &c.
E. MISNA, Xera La Frontera, Spain, Fine Sherries, Maderias and Ports.
J. PRUNIER, Cognac, France, French Cognac Brandies.
We have also received the appointment for the sale in this city of the celebrated
KRUG & CO., Reims, Fine Champagnes.
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, Sparkling Burgundy Wines.
And have also in store the following brands of Wines and Liquors, which we offer to the trade at the most reasonable prices.
FOREIGN
CHAMPAGNES.
Louis Hoederns,
G. H. Mumm & Co.,
Moet and Chandon,
Heidsick & Co.
FOREIGN
Sparkling Hocks and Moselles.
A. Geygers, C. L. Kupferberg.
FOREIGN
CLARETS.
Chateau St. Michael,
Chateau Morin,
Chateau Duebru,
Chateau Leoville,
Chateau Margeaux.
FOREIGN
Rhine Wines.
Leibfrauenmilch,
Steinberger,
Rudesheimer Berg,
Hochheimer,
Ungsteiner,
Markgraefler.
FOREIGN
SHERRIES,
In casks and cases.
Harmony, Manzanilla—Dry,
Amontillado,
Capdepons,
Topaz.
FOREIGN
PORTS AND MADEIRAS,
In casks and cases.
Mackenzie, Oporto Port,
Andreason, Oporto Port,
Arias, Old Maderia,
Braga, Old Private stock, Madeira.
FOREIGN
WHISKIES,
In ¼ and ½ Puncheons.
Jamesons &

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Car Falls Through a Trestle Work.

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Twenty-Two Killed and Eighteen Wounded.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BROCTON DISASTER.

Fearful Disaster in Indiana.

TWENTY PERSONS MANGLED.

Collision Between Two Trains in Kansas.

SEVEN MORE VICTIMS.

Another Smash-Up on the Erie Road.

CORRY, PA., December 24.—*Midnight.*—This afternoon at 3:15 o'clock, as the mail train on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad was leaving Corry at 1:20 P. M., and neared Prospect, and when within about eighty rods of the station, the train was thrown off the track at a trestle work, the passenger and baggage car and tender falling a distance of twenty-six feet, while the engine passed over unhurt. To the present time the dead bodies of nineteen persons have been recovered, some of which are fearfully burned, and thirty-five persons are known to have been wounded, some of them seriously. Among the dead are Frank Taylor, baggagemaster, of Corry; E. Bacon, of Brocton, mail agent; Con. Maloney, of Brocton, trackmaster; Mr. Bell, of Sherman; Mr. Halte, of Brocton. The others are at present unrecognizable, owing to the charred and blackened state of the corpses.

Among the injured are Hay Flanders, of Corry, conductor; W. H. Ticknor, of Titusville, seriously; J. Cowdry, employe of the Philadelphia & Erie Road at Corry, Orville Swift, of the firm of Hollister, Swift & Co., insurance agents, at Corry, is missing.

The accident was caused by a broken rail. Flanders will probably lose the toes of one foot and the other foot entire from burns. He is also slightly wounded internally, but will probably recover.

THE BROCTON DISASTER.

NEW YORK, December 25.—The *Tribune* will tomorrow publish the following additional particulars of the Goose Creek railroad disaster: The cars turned completely over and bottom side up. They fell perpendicularly to the ground below a distance of twenty feet. When the car struck the trucks crashed through the bottom of them, and as the stoves of the passenger cars were directly under the trucks, they were crushed to pieces, and immediately the woodwork of the cars took fire. The only people known to have been in the cars, [illegible] escaped uninjured; namely, The brakeman on the passenger coach who jumped clear of the cars as they were falling. The woodwork of the passenger car, being coated as it was with varnish, burned freely, and before anything could be done by the force at hand to put it out, the flames enveloped both ends of the car and crept rapidly toward the centre. Penned within it at this time, with no possible chance to extricate themselves, were forty-three adult passengers, the conductor and one child of those seated in the ends of the car. None escaped, but help arriving, about twenty-five dead and living were taken out of the cellar, and the flames were extinguished.

CORRY, December 26.—The following is a list of the killed by the Brocton disaster: Mark Halpin, of Brocton, banker, one leg shattered, the other bruised off at the thigh, and badly bruised about the head; Mr. Ryan, of West field, side of the head smashed in six ones left burned off below the knee; Mr. Ryan, internal injuries; E. H. Bell, telegraph operator at Sherman; Mrs. Carleton, brakes on 16th freight, and Mrs. Frank Taylor, baggage master of train; Con. Maloney, track master of Brocton.

The wounded are as follows: W. H. Lee, Corry, slightly; Jacob Bartland, of Friday, New York, severely; Jacob Bartland, New York; Jan A. Hilton, Rochester; Mrs. J. M. Carleton, Mill Village, child saved and husband missing; Maggie Carleton, Titusville; J. J. Burts, Titusville; Frank Ripley; W. H. Ticknor, Titusville; John Cowdry, of Corry, two legs broken, and the left eye and bruised about the body; Barney Cook, injured internally and suffering great pain; John Dundas, of Hamilton, Ontario, very severely.

Fay Flanders, the conductor, will probably recover if his internal injuries are not to severe. He loses two toes on the left foot, and half of his right foot. His ribs were broken by his being pulled out with a chain. Earl Reese, who was reported dead, is only slightly injured. Having secured his registered letters and jumped.

There were twenty-one killed. Sixteen have been recovered, who are so charred as to beyond recognition. Four are in the Chautauqua House awaiting their relatives, and thirteen are at Prospect. There are yet from three to five bodies under the ruins, who are reduced to ashes, and are distinguishable only by pieces of skulls and bones. The train was going at a slow trade of eighty-two to eighty-five feet to the mile and was about sixty rods from the Brocton depot, and had the steam shut off. The train was about three feet from the north end of the trestle when a broken wheel of the tender was discovered, when under the impetus of the downgrade; a stoppage could not be made.

Every care is being taken of the wounded who are scattered around in farmhouses near, and medical attendance is promptly furnished. The conductor's pocket showed thirty-seven tickets taken up, and one to Prospect.

There were supposed to be from forty-two to fifty persons on board. Consisted of one passenger car, one baggage and the engine and tender.

ERIE, Pa., December 26.—The immediate cause of the accident at Portlinton was a broken flange on the tender. About sixty rods west of the station west work some twenty feet high, over the [illegible] tive and tender of the [illegible] express train passed in safety, the [illegible] and passenger car, only two [illegible] in the train, were thrown from [illegible] They fell thirty feet and struck top [illegible] weight of the trucks crushed the [illegible] closing up the windows; [illegible] der the situation even more [illegible] thassenger coach was partially [illegible] so that four occupants of that [illegible] two additional no means of escape. [illegible] mediately the cars took fire the [illegible] passenger burning at both ends. Some [illegible] on waiting at the station were soon [illegible] the accident, but they worked [illegible] of the [illegible] vantage. No water [illegible] could be had be snow that was scraped up [illegible] little effi staying the flames. Only two [illegible] were able, and the wood work of theirs was [illegible] so firmly and so intricately that [illegible] head-way could be made with them.

All the time these efforts were being put forth the flames were stilly gaining the ascendancy, shrieks of the imprisoned victims the scorching heat evinced them, appealing to the stoutest hearts. And when a rope was put in service and the sufferers pulled out, main strength. Sometimes a body would helpless body, and charred ends, legs or would drop off in the struggle. In three or instances the head was thus separated from the trunk, and in as many more cases the arms bereft of its limbs. The body of a man was thus rescued from the flames, the arm snapping off, like a piece of charcoal, while the other remained untouched, a dainty kid glove on the hand and her fingers wearing the [illegible] ornaments. The body will doubtless be recognized with the aid of the rings. But these it would have been impossible to identify. The bodies of three other ladies were found, neither of which, it is believed, can be identified by their friends. In all it is supposed that fully ten of the nineteen found dead from fire and suffocation will be identified.

It is supposed that in addition to the nineteen recovered a number of others were consumed in the burning car, and that nothing but the blackened bones will be discovered of the fire is extinguished and the ashes sifted. Adding these to the number of injured who died, it is estimated that the total number of lives lost will not fall short of thirty, the largest number of persons in the cars at the time of accident being about forty-five.

Frank Taylor, of Corry, was found leaning against some object, and seeing an acquaintance coming, called him by name; the friend turned around, and saw Taylor, seemingly uninjured. At half-past nine A. M., the scholars, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, assembled, suddenly he said "Tell my wife," and fell over dead. He must have died from some internal injury, but the immediate cause of his dying was shrieking for aid, and Mr. Taylor's friends were then

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest, $10,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. WASKINS, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
sel3:d8

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

D. B. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. DALLASHER,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. HEYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, K. H. PALMER, JR.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy20:d&w

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, D. K. Kerr,
Charles Moyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dalmeyer,
L. Morgenstern, Augt. Rehler,
Percy Kell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the Cunard National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 31, 1872.

The year ends with the local money market still easing up. The bank statement having been called for up to the close of business on the 27th inst., it may be likely that the banks, now that the scare-crow will be out of sight for the next sixty days, will open up their lines and deal out generously of that from which the business community have been suffering—a sufficiency of money to carry on trade. Large amounts will be disbursed during the month of January in the shape of dividends and balances.

The inclemency of the weather, with the closing up of the year, made outside transactions today very meagre and the general appearance more than usually dull and gloomy. Rain fell during the most of the day, and causes the coal men and others interested in river matters considerable agitation for the safety of their property should a rise come and there be a general break-up.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. Mellwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Mechanics' National Bank	$97.00
Wylie & Penn. Canal ($37.50 paid in)	37.50
Bank of Industry ($19.00 paid in)	17.00
Pittsburgh Gas Company	8.00
Columbia Oil Company	1.00

The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday says: The money market on Saturday was quoted quite close; with a steady demand for call loans, at rates ruled much lower here than those reported at New York, where time loans were quoted at 7 per cent. for thirty days, and 1 to 1¼ per cent. for call loans. Much of the "shaving" of these extravagant charges for the use of money at New York is attributed to the usury laws, which punishes as a crime the taking of more than 7 per cent. interest, while the necessity for money by those who are straitened in credit compels a higher price, which is included in the term "commission," and which increases the charge by the indirect mode of arranging the accommodation. The usury laws every where operate to the prejudice of the borrower, whose interest they were created to protect. The penalties of the law be changed by the lender, which charge the urgent borrower has to pay. It is not quite so bad here in this penalty of usury, but it is no protection here or anywhere to borrowers. We continue quotations here unchanged. For prime two name paper 12 per cent. was about the lowest. On call money was in fair supply, and there did not seem to be any very pressing demand. There to four months' paper, on first-class collaterals, was placed at 10@12 per cent., the latter being the prevailing rate for strictly first-class commercial paper ruled at about same rates. On Government collateral the same description of paper went at 9@10 per cent. On the street the rates were current from 12 all the way up to 18 per cent.

We clip the following from the Chicago Tribune of Monday. During the past week there has been some slight progress toward an easier money market. The demands of the packers have fallen off some, as might reasonably have been expected from the intervention of the holiday season. But up to a week ago they were larger for a month than they had ever been in this city before. It is apparent that the packing of pork and beef exercises a more important influence on local business and finances from year to year, and the large increase in the receipts of hogs, cattle, and sheep this fall over any previous one, shows that no branch of business of the city is increasing so rapidly. Comparing the receipts of the last three month of 1872 with the same period of 1871, we find an increase of 45 per cent. in the receipts of hogs, 50 per cent. in the receipts of sheep, and 12 per cent in the receipts of cattle. The heaviest demand upon our local banks to pay for these, however, is probably over. There will be, of course, a great deal of packing and shipping in January and February, but the shipments from here can hereafter are now making a large amount of exchange, which represents the capital first paid out and which is available for further payments.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	112¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	114¾
" —coupons	116
5-20—1862	112¾
5-20—1864	112¾
" 1865	113¾
" 1865 new	116¼
" 1867	117¾
" 1868—coupons	117¾
10-40s	109¾
Currency 6's	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	100¾
Erie	84½
Michigan Southern	95¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾
Rock Island	111
North Western, Common	82
Pacific Mail	73¾
Western Union Telegraph	80½
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Union Pacific	37¾
Toledo & Wabash	75¾
Fort Wayne	ex div. 95
Adams Express	66
American Express	67¾
United States Express	79
Wells, Fargo's Express	85¾
Harlem	133¾

Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	56¾
Reading R. R.	59
United Co's New Jersey	121
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R.	34¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	57¾
Pittsburgh City 's	103
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid. 94
Central Transportation	47

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 31, 1872.

APPLES—Green apples are generally reported dull, but there is no change in prices; $2.50@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—90@95c per gallon.

BEANS—Are in good supply, but with a steady demand; prices are sustained, $2.50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and the market is dull and prices weak, with stocks accumulating; prime to choice roll, 26@28—fancy do, 30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted at 4½c per lb for the trade, and 5c in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3.25@3.50; Corn, $2.75@3; the outside figure for Wrinkled's; Tomatoes, $2.50.

CARBON OIL—Is dull, and round lots are quoted at 29c—10@12c additional in a small way.

CIDER—$6@7 per bbl.

CHEESE—Continues very dull but unchanged; prime Ohio, 16@17c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet, but prices are nominally unchanged; Evaporated Peaches, 9@9½c; Apples, 4@5c; Blackberries, 11@12c; pitted Cherries, 20@22c; unpitted, 8@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 6@6½c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh eggs in light supply, and held firmly at 30@32c. Pickled in good supply, and quoted all the way from 25@30.

FLOUR—The market is decidedly stronger, and sporting circles generally can be quoted up 25c per bbl. $7.25@8.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesota. In other wheats firm but unchanged; $6.50@7.50. The advance in the former must be attributed to the increased cost of wheat. Rye Flour, $5@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce, and the mills are picking up all that offers at full prices; $1.75@1.80 for a small sale of 4 cars of prime red, to arrive, at a shade less than $1.80. Oats very scarce, and we advance our quotations, 36@37c for shelled, and 30@32c for mixed. A sale of good mixed reported at 44. Corn, both ear and shelled, also very scarce, and prices are firm at 90c for the trade, for shelled, and 70c free in elevator—we are cognizant of sales at quotations. The demand for Barley is moderate, and prices are entirely bare of car Corn. Rye is still quoted at 80@85c per bu.

Hay in fair demand, and would sell, on spot, at $20@22 for timothy, and mixed at $16@18 for all.

GROCERIES—Trade in our market continues very dull, and is likely to remain so during the next few days, as noted in the previous report. Coffee is strong at the recent advance in cost, and we may look for a corresponding advance within the next few days. Sugars, on the other hand, are dull and weak, notwithstanding the feeling prevails to some extent that prices will not much lower. There is a steady demand for New Orleans Molasses, and we can report regular sales at quotations. Syrups, quiet.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¼c; Granulated, 13¼c; Powdered, 13½c; A Office, 12¾c; B, 12¼c; Ex. C, 12c; 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11¾c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 20c; Fair, 21c; Good, 22c; Prime to choice, 23@24c; Roasted, in lb packages 25c; loose, 24½c; Java, 25@26c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 50c; Wm. Tell, 45c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 55c; Ginger, 20.

RICE—Carolina, 8½c; Other Varieties, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@75c.

HAY—The market for baled is still reported dull, but a steady demand for storing to making concessions, confident that, sooner or later, there will be a change for better; we continue former quotations, $27@33, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1, Extra, 70@75; No. 2, 60.

ONIONS—$2.50@3.25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.40@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.40.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POULTRY—There was considerable inquiry for dressed poultry, and the supply was unusually light; hence, prices ruled higher. Turkeys were held at 20@22. Chickens, 13@14; Ducks, 15@18.

POTTATOES—The receipts for some days have been light, which was owing to the extreme cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments; the supply, however, is still equal to the demand, and prices are nominally the same as those of prime Peach Blows, in a jobbing way, at 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 14¼c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 10c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: tierces, 8¾c; half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is quoted at $1.90@1.95, and Clover Seed, in fine hands, at $5.00@5.25.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 93@94 cents.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 31, 1872.

The Crude market continues in a demoralized condition, but hopes are entertained of an early change for the better, notwithstanding the indications at this writing are not very encouraging. It is true the combination have undertaken to control the business and fixed the price at $3 per bbl, but there are operators, outside of the combination, who, as a matter of course, have the privilege of doing as they please, and while the combination have fixed the price at $3, these outsiders are offering oil at $2.80 and $2.90, and there is where the shoe pinches. Refiners who are members of the organization, have, as a matter of course, to be governed by its rules and regulations; one of the stipulations of the compact is that they are to buy their oil through the agency of the association, and as we have already intimated, the agency price is $3, whereas "outsiders" are willing to sell at $2.80 and $2.90 per bbl. It may be that the "combination" will be able in some way or other to overcome the difficulty here presented, but to say the least, it is doubtful, and furthermore it is a serious obstacle in the way of the success of the co-operative project. The refiners in the former trade are exceedingly dull; there seems to be no demand for Lubricator export, and the home trade, to use a common expression, don't amount "to a row of pins," so far at least as our market is concerned. Most of the refiners are in condition to sell, having filled most of their contracts this month, but the article don't seem to be wanted, and there is no use or sense in trying to force the market.

Oil barrels are weaker, but there is no change to make in quotations; $2.15 for city, and $2.05 for country.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co, 322 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Works 367 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co. 195 bbls. to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard O Co, 154 bbs. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Central & C. Co., 109 bbls benzine, Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia.
Total 1287

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizens O W, acct, same	666
Brilliant O W, acct J. Bushnell	80
Eagle O W, acct. Stevenson	1272
Petrolite O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.	140
Dodson B & Co, acct. Fisher Bros.	241
Commercial O W, acct,	83
Lea & O W, acct. J. Greer.	220
Sunbeam O W, acct. T. Hadkett	74
Peerless O W, acct. Wm. Stevenson.	196
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart & C	471
Hutchinson O W, acct. O. J. Greer	289
Total	3865

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace, o.	9	Shoenberger B & Co.	15
McKnight & Co.	2	McKnight P & Co.	3
Everson G & Co.	2		
Total	31		

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. DIVISION.

Chess, Smith & Co.	4	Nimick & Co. b.	1
Wm. Clark & Co.	1	Nimick & Co. m.	3
Jones & Laughlin, m.	7		
Total	16		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

John Moorhead, m. .....

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1872.

Money was active and stringent early in the day at ½@6% per day, but closed at 7 per cent. gold. Sterling dull; 109¾ for long and 110¾ for short sight. Gold was quiet and steady at 112@112¼; the highest price during the year was 115¾, and the lowest 108¾. Loans 7@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $75,000,000. Treasury disbursements $411,700. Governments quiet, but strong. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks dull. Business was confined to a few leading shares. Pacific Mail fell from 74¾ to 73¾ on the news of the disablement of the steamer Costa Rica, but rallied to 73¾. New York Central held up to 100¼; Erie fell from 61¾ to 60¾, rallying ¼ before the close. The rest of the list declined ¼@¾ per cent., but this was recovered in late business, Western Union advancing from 79¾ to 81¾, Wabash from 74¾ to 75¾, Lake Shore from 95¾ to 96, Ohio's from 48 to 48¾, and Rock Island from 110¾ to 111¼. At the close prices were rather off from the best rates, but firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons '81 118; 5-20's '62 112¾; '64 112¾; '65 113¾; new '65s 116¾; do '67 117¾; do '68 117¼; new 5s, 111¾; 10-40s, 109¾, currency 6s 113.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 99¾, Tennessee old 79¾; do new 79; Virginia new 59; do old 45; North Carolina old 33¾; do new 19.

STOCKS.—Canton 102; Western Union Telegraph Company 80¾; Quicksilver 46; Adams Express 92; Wells, Fargo & Co. 85½; United States Express 79; Pacific Mail 73¾; New York Central 100¼; Erie 60¾; do preferred 76; Harlem 134; Northern Central 74½; Northwestern 82; do preferred 88; Rock Island 111; Lake Shore 96; Fort Wayne ex. div. 92; Chicago & Altoe 111; do preferred 112; Ohio & Mississippi 48¾; Burlington & Quincy 136; Lake Shore 95¾; Panama 36½; Illinois Central 123; Union Pacific 37¾; Central Pacific 102¾; Hartford & Erie 8¾.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 31—5 P. M.—Consols for money 91¾@91¾, and for account 91¾@91¾. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¾; Erie 49¾. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £224,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is higher than bank rate by ½ per cent. Tallow 44s 6d. Refined petroleum 21s.

PARIS, December 31.—Rentes 53 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 31.—U. S. bonds 5-20s of '62, 96.

LIVERPOOL, December 31.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 10¾@10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; total sales since December 20th, amount to 76,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and 5,000 bales for speculation; stock, by actual count, 421,000 bales; of American, 63,000 bales; stock estimated at 225,000 bales; of American 71,000 bales; actual export 6,000 bales; stock afloat 254,000 bales; of American 204,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston during November and December at 10¾d. Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, average, 12s 8d@12s 10d; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 29s. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 36s; short rib middles, 37s. Receipts of wheat since the last report amount to 30,000 quarters; of American, 25,000 quarters. Receipts of corn since the last report amount to 80,000 quarters; of American, 5,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firm, with an upward tendency. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report amount to 16,000 bales.

ANTWERP, December 31.—Refined petroleum, 53½ francs.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Cotton in limited request; middling uplands 20¼c.; sales of futures 12,700 bales; January 19¾@19 11-16c.; February, 19¾@20¼c.; March 20¼@20 7-16c.; April 20 9-16@20¾c.; May 21@21 3-16c.; June 21¾@21 11-16c. Flour firmer; receipts 7,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.70@6.25; white wheat extra $7.90@9.25; extra Ohio $7.00@9.25; St. Louis $7.10@12.50. Rye flour unchanged. Whisky unsettled closing at $1, 98c. offered. Wheat higher; receipts 29,000 bushels; inferior spring $1.40@1.50; No 3 spring $1.52@1.55; white western $2.05. Rye scarce and firm. Barley firm; Canada west $1,17. Malt quiet. Corn firmer with a fair speculative demand; new western mixed 85@86c; old sail do. 86@87c. Oats dull but unchanged; receipts 29,500 bush. Eggs firm. Coffee firm; Rio 16@19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c; Cuba 9@9¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 60@65c. Rice 7¾@8¾c. Petroleum; crude 11@11¼c; refined 27@27½c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork lower, at $13. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; city short cut hams 8½c. Middles steady; short clear 7¾@8c; long clear 6¾c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam 7¾@7¾c; kettle 8@8¼c. Butter quiet; western 10@16c. Cheese quiet, at 11@14½c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 31.—Cattle to-day including 95 cars of arrive, 1,275, making the total for the week 3,566, or 198 cars, against 27 cars same time last week; market opened brisk at 1 cent advance on last week's closing rates, but unfavorable advices from the east caused prices to fall 5c, with a prospect of receding to last week's closing rates; about 900 were disposed of; sales 688 Illinois steers, 1,063 to 1,376 lbs, at $5.60@6.62½; 97 Ohio do, 1,019 to 1,311 at $5.50@6.25; 20 Cherokee do 920, $4.25; 18 Indiana bulls and steers, 1,094, at $4.50. Sheep and lambs thin for this week 3,800, against 2,600 for the same time last week; market not yet opened. Hogs —receipts thus far this week 8,300, against 16,600 for the same time last week; market fairly active at $4.00@4.12½, an advance of 10@12½c per cwt. on last week's rates; sales of 4,000 Ohio and Indiana pigs, 200 to 350 lbs, at $4.00@4.12½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—Cotton quiet at 19¾c. Flour in fair demand; fair and market firm at $7.70@7.85. Wheat firm at $1.60@1.62. Corn in good demand; fair and market firm at 41@42c. Rye dull and lower, at 83c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Mess pork nominal at $12.00. Lard firmer; active demand nominal at 7¼@7¾c; steam firm at 7 1-16@7½c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats held firmer; shoulders, sales at $3.40; clear rib do. Y'd'y 6 C'd'y 6 C'd 6 C'd 6 M'd 6 M'd 6 M

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

RIVER DISASTERS.

Great Destruction of Steamboats.

COAL BOATS SUNK.

The Dry Docks at Memphis Demolished.

MEMPHIS, December 27.—Last night the ice gorged at Hen and Chickens just above the city, and at two o'clock the gorge broke, and the ice came down with terrific force, sweeping out the dry docks and cutting down ten barges of coal belonging to Brown & Jones, then steamer and steamer lying at the wharf, until it was thought that not a single one of the number lying there would be saved. The following is a list of the lost: Laura, Belle of Pike, R. P. Wait, Undine, West Wind, and City of Augusta. The tow-boat Nellie Thomas is lying at a critical condition, and it is doubtful whether she can be saved, as the fire is running very heavily. The West Wind and Wait are afloat with cotton.

Later.—The bluffs in front of the city and the levees are lined with people watching the strange spectacle of the destruction by ice of about the last of Jefferson street, one of the R. P. Wait, crowded on shore, and broken in two above her the Belle of Pike lies sunk above her guard, supported by empty barges, and just below lies the Laura, badly injured. The crews are busily engaged in watching them in order to save all that is possible before the ice changes their condition. Just at the water gauge lies the West Wind, driven on the bow of the White Cloud wharf boat. Her upper works are a complete wreck, but the hull is a three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, is comparatively uninjured. Just astern and around on the outer guard of the wharf boat lies the Andy Baum, with her upper works badly injured and the boat in a precarious condition. The wharf boat was but little injured.

At this writing the fire is still raging, and the ice is piling up, anticipating the danger to-night.

The short supply of coal is the all absorbing topic, whether the companies can supply their customers.

CALIFORNIA.

Strike of Miners—Rain Storms—A Determined Scandal.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 28.—One hundred miners of the Raymond Ely mine struck yesterday against the ten hours shifts. They had been working eight hours. Both parties are determined to maintain their position.

RAIN STORMS.

There was a heavy rain storm throughout the western coast. The San Joaquin threatened to overflow. Several bridges on the Yuba river were swept away. Five immense land slides occurred in Oregon on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Two hundred men have been employed two weeks to put the track in order again. Much damage has been done on the Columbia, by the breaking of booms and floating logs. Navigation is impeded by floating ice north of Vancouver.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Charles Kroger, of this city, committed suicide in his store. He had desperate struggle with his clerk, who tried to prevent him. Kroger's clothes were torn all to pieces. Finally, with the last hand, armed with a razor, he cut his throat, from ear to ear, causing instant death. He was a German, unmarried, and in good circumstances. No cause for the deed is known.

WAR BETWEEN MINERS.

Last Friday the Phoenix Mining Company, of Nevada, took possession of one hundred feet of ground recently worked by the Raymond Ely Company, claimed by both parties. The Phoenix men barricaded the ground, and made other preparations to hold out against the Raymond Ely. Late on night, while Thomas Ryan, a Phoenix workman, was overlooking the barracade, one of the Raymond Ely men shot him through the head, killing him instantly. About forty shots were thereupon exchanged by the parties, without serious results. The Phoenix men had the ground. It is feared that more blood will be shed this forenoon. A miner, named J. Sweetzer, while going to work was shot and dangerously wounded by some unknown person.

THE INDIANS.

The War with the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night says last Saturday a party of soldiers, with a wagon, *en route* for Camp Bidwell to Capt. Bernard's camp, on Lost river, was attacked by about fifty Modocs. Two soldiers were killed and four wounded. Five mules were killed. The soldiers killed were scalped. The Indians are known to be killed.

Governor Booth has given authority to raise one hundred volunteers in this State, to co-operate with the volunteers of Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—A telegram from Yreka says the Modocs are being reinforced by straggling Indians, and that some Piit river tribes joined them. The Oregon volunteers will be soon mustered out. There are 250 soldiers in the field. Taking out those required for escort and guard duty, it leaves only seventy-five fighting men. There are only fourteen soldiers at Fort Kramath ready to take the 2,500 Indians. Morrison and Bonebrake are to be employed in storming the Indians in the Lava bed throughout.

P. A. Davies has been appointed by a meeting of citizens of Yreka to go to Sacramento and ask Governor Booth for a company of volunteers for this State, as the seat of war is partly in Oregon and partly in California, on either side of the boundary line.

IRONTON.

Terrible Accident at the Belfast Furnace—Two Men Scalded to Death.

IRONTON, December 27.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the Belfast furnace. Three men, Ellis Moore, James Venters, and Andrew Diles, entered three boilers which had been disconnected from the rest of the battery, for the purpose of cleaning them. They had first opened the main valve and allowed the water to escape, after which they entered the boilers without closing it, as they should have done. The engineer, who has been employed but a short time, and did not know of the condition of the valve and line attached thereto, turned on steam from the battery which quickly filled the empty boilers with scalding water. Moore, who was in the first, hand, armed with a razor, cut his throat, from ear to ear, causing instant death. He was a German, unmarried, and in good circumstances. No cause for the deed is known.

WAR BETWEEN MINERS.

Last Friday the Phoenix Mining Company, of Nevada, took possession of one hundred feet of ground recently worked by the Raymond Ely Company, claimed by both parties. The Phoenix men barricaded the ground, and made other preparations to hold out against the Raymond Ely. Late on night, while Thomas Ryan, a Phoenix workman, was overlooking the barracade, one of the Raymond Ely men shot him through the head, killing him instantly. About forty shots were thereupon exchanged by the parties, without serious results. The Phoenix men had the ground. It is feared that more blood will be shed this forenoon. A miner, named J. Sweetzer, while going to work was shot and dangerously wounded by some unknown person.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Smash-Up

CONCORD, N. H., December 30.—The 5.30 P. M. train from Montreal ran into an up-train, which was awaiting its arrival here in the railroad yard. The upright rod on the switch, being full of frost, broke when the engine struck the rail, and threw the train on the track where the other train was standing. The baggage car struck the engine and demolished it. The baggage car and two cars following were somewhat smashed. No one was seriously hurt. The escape from a general smash-up was wonderful.

ANOTHER COLLISION.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—A Logansport dispatch says two trains on the Logansport and W. Valley Railroad collided to-day, killing Mr. Wolf, a brakeman, and injuring several others, but not fatally. Four cars were badly smashed. The locomotive ran clear through three grain cars.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

HALIFAX, December 30.—The schooner Lord [illegible] and for Halifax, from St. Marthas, [illegible] ran from Boquil Island last [illegible] of her crew were lost. The captain [illegible] exposure after reaching the shore.

...ers on Western Rivers.

...December 28.—*The Democrat* [illegible] ...ublish a list of disasters and losses ...rivers during the present year. ...ut to $8,226,200, of which the ...$1,178,850, the Ohio $1,652,700, ...6,300 and the Red $14,400. ...steboats number 58, and 265 ...ssels lost by falling over-

THE OIL MEN'S EMBARGO.

Taking Active Measures to Stop Drilling.

A CESSATION OF SIX MONTHS AGREED UPON.

General Rules for Regulating Trade.

The Producers Association of the Oil Regions held a meeting at Titusville Thursday morning and adopted additional measures to ensure the success of their plans for decreasing the production of oil. Among the business we note the following. A resolution for the General Council was taken up, as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend that work on wells not actually drilling be suspended for twelve hours each day.

Resolved, That from the 25th of December to the 1st of May next, no drilling be done throughout the oil regions, except in the case of wells actually drilling at the time first named, and that local Associations be notified to this effect.

A motion there was adopted as peremptory orders for the Titusville District.

Mr. S. Tatterson offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Agency of this District be directed to receive and dispose of no oil belonging to parties who are not members of this Association, and who do not acquiesce in and obey the orders of the Council and of this District Association.

R. R. Hopkins introduced the following which was adopted:

WHEREAS, All orders referring to the production of oil, emanating from this Association or from the General Council, should be so framed as to work as little injustice as possible to the producer; therefore,

Resolved, That the Directors of this Association shall act as a Board of Arbitration, to whom all appeals and complaints of producers shall be referred for adjudication, and their decision shall in all cases be submitted at the first meeting of the Association and of the Council, for confirmation.

The following resolution of the Council was then taken up, to wit:

Resolved, That the Council refer to the several District Associations the recommendation that the pumping of all wells whose production exceeds ten barrels per day be suspended twelve hours in each twenty-four, until otherwise directed by the Council.

Mr. Hopkins then moved as follows, in relation to the same:

Resolved, That this Association approve of the third recommendation of the General Council with reference to pumping wells of over ten barrels.

Mr. E. C. Patterson proposed the following by-law, which was unanimously adopted:

That persons shall hereafter be admitted to membership in this association only by an affirmative vote by a majority of the members present at any meeting.

Postmasters

Who are now acting as Agents for the Pittsburgh WEEKLY GAZETTE, and who intend doing so, this winter, are requested to begin at once and see that their clubs are formed and sent in before the beginning of the new year. Those wanting specimen copies will be furnished them free by addressing this office.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1872.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all ports for the week, 104,428 bales; same time last year, 130,060; total for the year, 1,626,329; last year, 1,388,817. Exports for the week, 89,761; same time last year, 46,908; total for the year, 832,547; last year, 603,372. Stock at all United States ports, 506,231; last year, 488,735; at interior towns, 88,699; last year, 95,682; at Liverpool, not received last year 505,706. American afloat for Great Britain, not received last year 187,000.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

In Stokes' case to-day the prisoner told his story of the shooting. He admitted that he shot Fisk, but did not intend to kill him, and that the shooting, moreover, was in self-defence, Fisk having drawn a pistol to shoot him. He had been, he said, in constant fear of personal violence from the emissaries of Fisk. Stokes contrasted the evidence of Parker, given yesterday, and stated that he called Fisk a black mailer nor threatened to shoot him.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1872.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL ON THE LATE FIRES.

Fire Marshal Mespedan says, in regard to the burning of Barnum's museum and menagerie—The fire originated under the floor immediately over the boiler, and from superheated steam, which in its effects is as destructive as burning gas or flame, and when it is allowed to gain strength is sure to be productive of the most terrible results. He adds that the attention of the managers of the circus was twice called to its condition, but no attention was paid to his warning; hence the fire.

In relation to the Centre street fire, the Marshal says the fire originated in the printing office of Dun, Barlow & Co., probably from carelessness. I found that before the people employed upon the premises could get from the press room, in which the fire originated, all communication was shut off. The exterior means of escape were most meagre, and the unfortunate loss of life that has occurred was unquestionably due to the negligence and interested parsimony of the proprietors authorities, the latter's neglect and want proper consideration for public feeling manifested by the proprietors of the building during the time that has elapsed since the fire occurred, will, in my opinion, justify me in discovering the difficulties I have to contend with as coroner for the safety of the public. The fire escape immediately adjoining the only staircase of this building was a large elevator, that served during the fire as a flue to convey the flames to the floors above. If this fire escape had been constructed for the purpose, and fitted at the foundation with an enormous bellows, it could not have more effectually performed its terrible work of destruction. In the landing there was but one stair-case, and I have no other term to use for it but the "inferno" machine." The elevator was close to it, so that when the flames caught one, the other was attacked, and almost as quick as lightning all chance of escape was cut off for people above. The fire escapes, or the complicated machinery connected with them, fitted upon the outside of the building, were simply man traps, entirely inadequate for their intended purposes, and in a most wretched condition.

SEARCHING FOR DEAD BODIES.

As neither the police nor health authorities desire to act on the request of Coroner Herman to cause a search to be made for the bodies of seven persons lost by the burning of the Centre street buildings, that official, who was pecunious assisted by several citizens assumed the responsibility. After a search of the ruins a body of a woman was found in the debris, but as all the flesh had been burned off, it was beyond recognition.

John Stewart, by means of a clasp ring found on the finger of the body, identified it as the remains of his sister, Jane Stewart, who was employed in the building. The search will be continued to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LITERARY.

Eulogium at Oakdale—Sparkling Essays—Brilliant Orations—Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute—Fayette Literary Society—Lectures in Fayetteville—Conparell Literary Society.

A grand literary entertainment was recently given in the Academy Hall by the Irving Literary Society of the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute. In anticipation of this event the hall had been beautifully and tastefully decorated and was the eye as well as the ear of the immense audience was delighted. Those persons having this matter in charge certainly deserve credit for the manner in which they performed the work.

Rev. M. N. Cornelius opened the exercises with prayer, after which the programme as laid down was followed out. The original compositions, of original and select orations, essays, tableaux, and the reading of the Society paper. Miss Anna McClung delivered the opening address, and Miss Allie McNall gave the valedictory. Both these performances were highly creditable. "The Paper" was ably edited and felicitously read by Miss Ella Cox and Mr. Samuel Shane.

Space forbids a full report of the exercises; suffice it to say that the performances were spirited and brilliant, and the audience was well satisfied with the entertainment.

The Institute is now under the supervision of Mrs. A. T. Douthett, who is an excellent teacher as well as an estimable and accomplished lady. Since the resignation of Prof. Silas Cooke she is assisted by Prof. Patterson. Mrs. Kennedy is the general teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

The "National Cornet Band," of which Mr. Hugh M. Scott is "Head Center," was present at the entertainment and discoursed excellent music. This band is composed of No. 1 men and No. 1 music. They are steadily rising in favor with the public. Long may they wave and long may they blow!

A Literary society has been organized at the Fayette school house, and although it is yet in its infancy, it seems to flourish. The officers are as follows: President, Dave Candless; Vice President, D. A. Pierce; Secretary, Miss Sadie A. Dickson; Treasurer, George A. McCandless. At the last meeting Rev. D. A. Pierce shall in all cases be subjected at the first meeting of the Association and of the Council, for poem, of "The Vagabonds." Declamations, T. E. Stewart, Wilson McCandless and Isaac Stewart. The essay class was sustained by Miss Sade E. McBride and Mr. Joseph M. Dickson. The former gave the audience "A Piece of my Mind," striking them with old Batchelors and rounded sentences the evils arising from "Neglected Opportunities." D. A. Pierce gave an oration on "Mistakes of Students," and T. W. Conway in unassisted terms denounces "Rowdyism." Mr. Conway is an orator of great promise. A debate was given on the question "Is there more pleasure derived from past memories than future fancies?" In which the affirmative was supported by John McCandless and George A. McBride, and the negative by Thomas W. Conway and J. M. Dickson. The sentimental discussion arose on the above question which was participated in by Mr. A. Pierce and Prof. G. W. McVay.

A course of lectures will be given in the M. E. church, in Fayetteville, under the auspices of the Conparell Literary Society. Mr. Sweeny has already delivered an eloquent lecture on the subject of "The Seen and the Unseen." The next of the course will be by a Harrisburg lady, on the subject of "Temperance."

The "Nonpareil" Literary Society has opened its doors and recommenced its labors at No. 2 school house, Newton township. The Society is presided over by Mr. T. W. Conway, and the exercises are of a very interesting character. Yours, &c.,

O. PHIDDLE STYX.

UNIONTOWN.

Observance of Christmas—Homicide Near Fairchance Furnace—Teachers' Institute Meeting.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., December, 28, 1872.

OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS.

Christmas was pretty generally observed. Stores and other business places, except toy and candy shops, were mostly closed. The churches had Christmas trees for their Sabbath school exercises in the morning, and all passed off pleasantly. We had a fall of sleet last night and it is snowing to-day, so that we are likely to having to have some good sleighing soon. The mountains seem, in some unexplained way, to keep much snow from falling into our valley, and it is very seldom that we have any *first class* sleighing, although there may be an abundance of snow within three or four miles of us, both east and west.

HOMICIDE NEAR FAIRCHANCE FURNACE.

There occurred another homicide near Fairchance Furnace about six miles south of our town, on Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock. Wm. Hastings struck Henry Able with a club or billet of wood, killing him instantly. They were quarreling, but our informant did not know what about. Some of our officers went out yesterday to bring Hastings to jail but could not find him. They brought in Harrison Hughes, their only witness of the homicide.

TEACHERS' EXPERIENCE MEETING.

At the first session of our Teachers' Institute, they held an *experience meeting*, and discussed the question of corporeal punishment, and their views on that subject generally coincided with their size and strength. If they were large and strong, they favored corporeal punishment, and if small and weak, were opposed to its use.

SLEIGHING.

We are now wishing for plenty of [illegible] spare time to take a sleigh ride.

SEWICKLEY.

Christmas in the M. E. Church and Other Places—Sleighing, Dancing, &c.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SEWICKLEY, December 27, 1872.

Yesterday (Christmas) being a legal holiday, the old as well as the young paid particular attention to the duty as well as pleasure, of making a merry day, and having a jolly time with their friends and companions. A very handsome evergreen was on exhibition in the M. E. church parlor. Nearly two hundred (200) children received large presents, candies, nuts, meats, after an address by the pastor, Rev. J. B. Mills. On behalf of the teachers, Professor M. B. Goff presented two handsome volumes of the poets (Burns and Milton) to Mr. C. Christy, who in other terms than we can do justice to, (Supt.) was so completely overcome (lawyers are noted for their modesty) that he was hardly able to return thanks. The pastor then said that he did not want to do all the talking, but thought that the Hon. J. G. White looked as if he had not yet come out in the newspapers, the Hon., in a few appropriate remarks, presented to Miss Helen White, on behalf of the Sunday School Scholars, an elegant pearl inlaid rosewood writing desk, which was received by her father, Hon. J. G. White, in a few neat, well-timed remarks.

The colored Sunday school, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Mission Sunday schools at Osborn, had happy reunions.

The United Presbyterian Sunday School propose having a celebration on New Year's Day, of which I will give you an account if permitted to be present.

Chamberlin & Co. gave two hundred and fifty (250) half pound boxes of confectionaries to that number of happy boys and girls, who looked as if they would have no objections to have Christmas to come every month.

The gas works are progressing slowly but surely. Mr. Moyes, the contractor, cannot fight the cold weather very successfully.

The workmen at the Robinson Hill, Hays-ville, had to stop for a few days, to enable them to enjoy the holidays, but will go in again next week with fresh vigor and energy. More anon.

CHAPELTEEC.

Death of W. C. Robinson.

Another of our prominent citizens is no more. Mr. William C. Robinson died at 4½ o'clock on Saturday, 28th December, 1872, at the Monongahela House, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Robinson was senior partner and founder of the extensive manufacturing firm of Robinson, Miller & Co., one of the largest and most successful builders of steam engines and mill machinery. He was born in Ireland, but came, with his father, to Pittsburgh when but a mere lad. He probably has no survivor who has been longer engaged in active business than he. He was among the pioneers in the steam navigation on our rivers. His firm of Robinson Minis & Miller (Mr. Reuben Miller, Jr.) built the first steamboat in this country for commercial use. As a business man, he was active, energetic, enterprising and of sterling probity. As a neighbor and friend, he was hospitable, large-hearted and genial. In his domestic life he was kind, indulgent and affectionate. We have held very close fraternal and business relations with him for forty years or more, and have long esteemed him as the noblest type of a true friend. His death is therefore felt by us as a family bereavement. The very many friends with whom, for half a century, he has been going out and in together, conspicuous for his even, unbroken and utter loyalty to all the demands of good neighborhood, will feel his loss as a privation only less sore and afflictive than to his immediate family of which a son, two daughters and several grandchildren are his survivors.

The Effects of Whisky.

Squire Hill, of Mansfield, on Thursday held an inquest on the body of T. J. Ryan, a laborer, who was found dead on the railroad track between Mansfield and Oakdale, on the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., on Wednesday night. The deceased had got intoxicated on Christmas and had laid or fallen down upon the track with his head resting on one of the rails and his feet on the other, when a train came along and ran over him while in that position. He was terribly mutilated. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was about thirty years of age and has no family in this country. He will be buried at the expense of the county.

Mishaps of Merry-Makers.

Sleighing parties don't always have supreme pleasure, a fact that can be verified by numbers of the merry-makers who indulged in the amusement Saturday night. One party that we heard of, numbering four ladies and four attendants, left the city early in the evening for a trip along the Butler road, and passed along merrily and well until they reached a point about fifteen miles from the city where the horses became unmanageable. The result was an upset, a wrecked sleigh, and a party abandoned on the roadside fifteen miles from home. The horses were no more heard of and the party walked back to town, getting here in time for breakfast yesterday morning.

OUR CHARITIES.

Facts About Some of Our Leading Institutions—An Appeal to the Benevolent.

Pittsburgh is noted for its charitable institutions, prominent among which are the Home for Aged Women and The Sheltering Arms. The institutions having been supported through the liberality of the benevolent, it becomes a matter of interest to the contributors to know what has been the work accomplished, and we opine the following brief summary furnished by Rev. Collins, one of our leading lady philanthropists, will be interesting to those generous hearted people who have aided in sustaining these noble charities.

"The different charitable institutions of this vicinity deserve a little more than a passing notice from our citizens. And prominent among these we would mention the two Homes situated in Wilkinsburg, a few miles from the city—one for Aged Women; the other for young women who have been unfortunate and wish to be reformed. Both of these Homes are built on grounds kindly donated by Mr. Reily, of Wilkinsburg. The buildings are commodious and have all the modern improvements and conveniences.

"The Home for Aged Women is well furnished, and is as neat and convenient as could be desired. The inmates, some twenty-two in number, are apparently contented and happy.

"The other (which is quite near the one already described) called Sheltering Arms is also neat and comfortable, and has a very handsome chapel in which religious service, and as there is some debt on this building, and a number of things needed in furnishing it, we would earnestly invite all who feel an interest in the class to whom this home is kindly donated to give of their means to help on the good work of paying off the debt and in furnishing and strengthening their hands. This home was dedicated about the first of October, and there are now seven inmates, four adults and three children. The matron seems to be one eminently fitted for such a work. The temporary home for destitute women situated on Chatham street, Pittsburgh, is the parent, so to speak, of Sheltering Arms. Hundreds have found lodging there, some for a longer, others for a shorter period during the year. The workers are as follows: President, Mrs. Dr. Jones; Vice President, D. A. Pierce; Secretary, Miss Sadie A. Dickson; Treasurer, George A. McCandless. At the last meeting Rev. D. A. Pierce

A MEAN THIEF.

Stealing a Letter and its Sequel.

Yesterday morning William Wall made information before United States Commissioner McCandless charging Julius Winthrop with stealing a letter containing money belonging and addressed to George Marr. It appears Marr and several others were frozen up in this port, having been employed on the steamer Belle Vernon as deck hands. Their money had become exhausted, and though they could sleep on the boat, they had no provisions, and nothing wherewith to procure them. Marr, therefore, resolved on Covington, Ky., where to his father to send him money to carry him home. Winthrop, his comrade, being aware of this, watched until the letter arrived, when he met the mail carrier, and represented himself as the owner of the missive and contents, and wanted him to deliver it to him. The carrier objected, but after some reasoning delivered it. Winthrop then made tracks in order to keep clear of the party. The amount contained in the letter was eight dollars and fifty cents, sufficient to carry Marr to his home. Marr was literally starving, having had nothing to eat since Christmas day.

District Attorney Swoope ordered him locked up in jail, as witness against the accused. Such refreshing was never been in going to jail. It had apparently come to him as a God-send, as a dollar and fifty cents a day and his board was a great relief to him in his present straightened condition.

Fatal Gunning Accident.

James H. Harris, of Wheeling, went out shooting on Monday with his brother, a few miles out the National road, and when crossing the mill dam on the [illegible] brother's gun was accidentally discharged, the load entering James' right arm just below the shoulder, shattering the bone and lodging in the breast near the shoulder. He was carried to the house of Mrs. Albright and a messenger sent to Elm, Erie, for medical aid. The Bridgeport physicians found an operation would be necessary, and called Dr. Allen of this city to their aid. A consultation was held that evening, and as a result of it, in the hope of saving the arm, the bone was unjointed at the shoulder and cut off below the wound, and the shattered parts taken out. The shot imbedded in the breast were allowed to remain. The wound does rapidly and favorably, and Mr. Harris died yesterday morning.

Artificial Limbs.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Artificial Limb Manufacturing company of Pittsburgh. This company is entirely composed of ex-soldiers and citizens wearing the limbs they make themselves. It is this firm that holds the celebrated Patent Adjustable Locking Socket Leg, which for bomfort and durability exceeds all other limbs yet invented, as hundreds will verify who are now using them in this and almost every other State in the Union. The company is chartered by the State, and is entirely responsible, being composed of highly respectable maimed mechanics and business men of the Smoky City. Any of our readers requiring the article, we would advise them to call on or address this company before purchasing, elsewhere. Their office is at 748 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Anderson Sash Balance.

Contractors already have commenced to make preparations for the coming season, and we wish to suggest to all who have not yet taken steps in the matter, that it would be well for them to look at the Anderson Sash Balance, at the office, No. 70 Smithfield street, and be convinced of its great superiority. There has no such invention been put out for years, and hardly ever will be, as this balance answers every requirement of simplicity, durability, cheapness and ease of adjustment; where ever it has been put, its great superiority over the old style has been shown, and it is now the favorite not only with every first-class contractor, but also with housekeepers. The numbers of instances where dissatisfaction with the old style balance have been supplied with this new invention, and in new houses it is the only one that takes a front rank. The office is at No. 70 Smithfield street.

....The Stockholders of the Citizens' Bank of Pleasantville, held a meeting last Saturday for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, with the following result: Directors elected were: Hon. Andrew Beebe, Hon. James A. Connelly, D. W. Henderson, William Newkirk, Theodore Martin, Otto Goemer, A. Holeman, James B. Skinner and H. M. Haskell. The Directors held a meeting on last Monday for the election of officers, when Hon. James A. Connelly was elected President and Francis Merrick, Esq., Cashier.

....An insane man, sixty years of age, named McLaughlin, jumped from the express train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, near Crestline, on Friday morning, while going at a good rate of speed. The train was stopped almost immediately. When a brakeman went back to see what had become of him, expecting, of course, to find him seriously, if not instantly injured, but, instead, he was quietly resting on a snow bank. He was taken back to Leesdale, and from there sent to this city, and then to his home at Tarentum.

....A destructive fire occurred at Lottsville, Warren county, on Christmas night. The barn of the Eastman House was burned with its entire contents, which consisted of thirteen teams of fine stock and all the summer supply. The loss of the teams was valued at $700, and was owned by a Corry gentleman. The property was not insured, and the total loss will exceed $600.

....Mr. Samuel Estell, of Brown's Mill, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, was struck by a locomotive while crossing the track of the above named road at the Pamela station, Erie, on Thursday evening, on a load of lumber, and received injuries which proved fatal a short time afterwards. His skull was crushed, and his leg and arm fearfully mangled.

....James G. Holliday, of Lawrence county, living on one hundred acres of land, in the last thirty years sold thirty head of horses and four colts, for which he received $2,850.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1872.

[illegible] REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE [illegible] FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. [illegible]WORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, AND COUNSELLORS [illegible] SOLICITORS OF PATENTS WHOM ALL INFORMATION RELATIVE [illegible] CAN BE OBTAINED.

PATENTS.

133,716. Device for applying Rubber Nuts to Bolts—James Minetree, Petersburg, Va., assignor to Edward A. Kitzmiller, Pittsburgh, Pa., and James H. Platt, Jr., Petersburg, Va., Pa.

133,737. Rivet—John E. Wootten, Reading, Pa.

133,744. Grain-binding Harvester—Harry H. Bridenthall, Jr., Youngstown, Pa.

133,771. Rolling Mill—George Fritz, Johnstown, Pa.

133,772. Reversible Screw-Fan—William H. Coyne, Shanokin, Pa.

133,776. Feed-Roll for Lumber—William P. Hale, Lock Haven, Pa.

133,781. Toy Goods-Rack—David Keiser, Reading, Pa.

133,786. Harness Pad—John P. Lovett and Frank P. Lefeyre, Oxford, Pa.

133,796. Apple Parer—William A. C. Oaks, Reading, Pa.

133,812. Seed Fastening—Samuel A. Todd, Wellsville, Ohio, assignor to Edward A. Kitzmiller, Pittsburgh, Pa., and James H. Platt, Jr., Petersburg, Va., trustees.

133,824. Car Coupling—John E. Bole, Conemaugh, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to John P. Klingensmith, same place.

133,873. Nut and Bolt Fastening—Malcolm F. McIntyre, Girard, Pa., assignor to himself and James Webster, same place.

133,877. Freight Elevating Truck—William F. Morrow, Pittsburgh, assignor of one-half his right to William A. Middleton, same place.

133,880. Pump Valve—James Norman, Charleston, W. Va.

133,885. Hatches Drier—John P. Packer, Flemington, Pa.

133,909. Basting Machine for Wall Paper—James M. Welch, New Athens, Ohio.

5,179. Corner Strip—George Corbett, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patent No. 131,506, dated September 24, 1872.

5,182. Hub for Carriage Wheels—John H. Harper, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patent No. 112,442, dated March 7, 1871.

Homeless.

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. Jennie Hotchkiss came to this city in destitute circumstances, from Cleveland. The woman is looking for a brother-in-law named William H. Griffin, who is employed in some one of the many glass works around the city. On Friday night she had no place to go and no money. She had a child three years old with her. A kind hearted gentleman afforded her lodgings, and breakfast on Saturday morning. From after breakfast [illegible] till eleven o'clock at night was considered about the city in search of work and friends, but found none. At that hour she came to the station and requsted of Captain Palmer the privilege of sleeping there, which he granted. Yesterday morning he took her to his home and gave her and her child some clothing, fed them, and gave her money sufficient to buy a meal for herself and child, and pay her car fare in search of her relatives, and also gave her instructions to come back in the evening in case she found nowhere to go. Last evening she came back, when Mr. James Sheron, of Diamond alley, took her to his home, and cared for her until this morning. The woman looks decent and deserving; she will not beg, she says her husband has been dead three years, and the child is nearly that age. She would like to find her brother-in-law or some one who will give her employment; the child is an interesting little girl, and apparently very intelligent.

Burned To Death.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the wife of Thomas Daily, who resides in North Wheeling, was burned to death under the following circumstances: Mr. Daily left the house at an early hour in the evening, and did not return until about 9 o'clock. An hour afterward he had occasion to go to the cellar below, and while groping about in the dark he stumbled over some object on the floor. Procuring a light he discovered the remains of his wife, burned to a black, hard crisp. Intelligence of the unfortunate event was communicated to the neighbors, and word sent to Esqr. Cotts that his presence was required to hold an inquest. He promptly made his appearance, had a jury summoned and empanneled, and all the testimony available was heard. The jury brought in the verdict that the deceased came to her death by accidental burning. It is said that a bright light was seen on the table before 9 o'clock in the room occupied by the family, and a few cries were heard, by the neighbors. They, however, did not suppose that anything serious was transpiring, as the light was seen but a moment and the noise quickly died away. It is believed that the clothing of Mrs. D. caught fire at the grate, and she, in her pain and alarm, fled to the cellar, not knowing where she went or what she was doing.

Journalistic.

It seems to be generally believed in newspaper circles that State Treasurer R. W. Mackey, Esq., for himself and certain parties in the East, has purchased two-thirds of the stock of the "Pittsburgh Commercial Company," and that the price paid was some forty-seven thousand dollars.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 30, 1872.

APPLES—The receipts recently have been unusually light, owing to the severe cold weather, rendering shipments hazardous; however, the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices are without quotable change, ranging from $2.50 @3 per bbl.

ALE—Following are the quotations for well-known brands: X, $9 per bbl, half do, $4.50; XX, $10 per bbl, half do, $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl, half do, $5.50; Cream, $10 per bbl, half do, $5. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

ASHES—Pearls is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 4@5 per cent., Refined, 6@6½; Pearl Ash, 6@6½; Pots, 6@6½.

BEESWAX—Prime, 30@31c.

BUTTER—The receipts have been steadily increasing for some days past, and with only a moderate demand and stocks accumulating, the market is dull and prices weak and lower; we quote choice roll at 30@32c; fair to good, 25@28c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted at 4½c per lb to the trade, and 5c in a jobbing way.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50@55c; Adamantine, $3.25@3 lbs; $2.50; Corn, $2.25@3, the outside figure for Winslow's Tomatos, $2.50.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, and round lots are nominal at 20c—10@c additional in a small way.

CIDER—$6@7 per bbl.

COFFEE—Rio remains very quiet, but there is no change in prices; prime Goshen, 16@17c. The inquiry, however, is little there is almost wholly for small lots, which are selling at 17@18c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRACKERS—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

COTTON YARNS, ETC.—White Carpet Chain, fine, 30c; Colored, 28c; Carpet Warp, 24c; Sheeting, 12c; Nonatook, 12c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata Family, 11c; Cotton Batting, 18c; Cotton Twine, 35c.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 5@5½c per lb.

EGGS—Reported quiet and unchanged; fresh, 24@25c; limed, 20@20c, as to condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet, but prices are nominally unchanged; Peaches, 9@8c for halves, 5@6c; Apples, 4@6c; Blackberries, 8@9c; uncored Cherries, 30@32; unpitted, 6@8.

FLOUR—There is a continued good local trade and considerable inquiry for shipment to the interior, and while the market is reported strong, there is no quotable change to make in quotations; spring wheat, $7.50@8, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $8.50@9 for red winter. Liverpool is quoted firm, while New York and Chicago are quiet and unchanged; the indications are that there will be no material change in prices during the next two or three days, as nothing can be determined in regard to the next wheat crop before that time. Rye flour, $5@5.50.

GRAIN—There is a very limited supply of all kinds of Grain in this market, and with an average demand prices are firm and well maintained. Wheat continues very scarce, and, on spot, good to choice red may be quoted at $1.75@1.80, and amber would doubtless bring 5 to 5c per bushel more—there was a sale of spring wheat, the other day, at $1.65. Oats also scarce and in demand but unchanged; 42 to 44c for good mixed to prime white. Corn, both ear and shelled, continues very scarce, and some dealers are unable to supply their customers; the former may be quoted, on spot, at 60 to 62, and the latter at 64 to 65—as a matter of course the inquiry is most for small lots, as the feeling is generally entertained that these prices cannot be maintained for any length of time. Rye is still quotable, in fair shipping order, at 85 to 90, and Barley at 85 to 90 for spring, and 95c@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio Coffee is on the move upward, and the opinion of the eastern dealers is that higher prices will rule in January and February than about the winter. The latest intelligence from Rio, per mail steamer, is very favorable to holders and is as follows—Purchases for the United States since Nov. 22, 60,000 bags; stock, 80,000; price, 9-400; exchange lower; daily receipts, 8,000 bags. The daily receipts being 1,000 bags over the receipts named in the telegram of November 22nd, and 4,000 bags more than the news of two week's previous, show that the country is being moved more freely in the interior, and if the same ratio of increase continues, the next telegram may advise of a large stock at low prices. The small stock in first hands in this country just now is held under control by a few owners who are freshly stimulated in their views by the late advance at Rio, and who utterly refuse to sell unless at extreme figures. On Saturday a cargo of 3,000 bags ex "Contest" was sold in New York to go west at 12c gold—a higher price than has been obtained for a cargo lot in the last six months. Java, Maricaibo and other descriptions are firmer. This market is well supplied, and at our quotations, which are made up from actual sales, buyers are favored. Sugar—Inactivity prevails in all markets, and the future in doubt. The opinion, however, is held in some quarters that an active business next month will advance refined sugars which are now very low as quoted. Molasses—New Orleans [illegible] with an upward tendency. Syrups improving. Rice—Carolina [illegible] high but is cheaper, considering the difference in quality, than Patna and Rangoon, which are firmer. The Carolina Rice market has thus far developed very few arrivals since. Prime to extra 1,000@1,500 steers, fat and smooth, may be quoted at 6¾@7; and good 1,200@1,300 averages 6½@6¾. Of these prices only can be expected provided transportation could be obtained. It is probable however, the railroad company will be able to move a few cattle against within the next day or two, at least it is hoped so.

HOGS.

The hog trade is in exactly the same condition; business is completely blocked, and for the same reason. The supply is very much reduced, although it is by no means excessive, and as buyers are all virtually out of the market

HOME NEWS.

No "Gazette" on Thursday.

In order that all hands connected with the GAZETTE establishment may have an opportunity to take part in the festivities of the New Year, no paper will be issued from this office on Thursday.

Allegheny Finances.

During the past year Allegheny City issued $212,300 in bonds for the various improvements and departments of the city, and in the same period there were bonds redeemed to the amount of $58,000. The rapidity with which the bonds were taken by capitalists is the best evidence of the healthful financial condition of our sister city, and speaks well for the skill and prudence with which its fiscal affairs have been managed.

Wylie Avenue Sabbath School.

The second annual New Year's celebration of this pungent and flourishing Sabbath school will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in the Eleventh ward public school house. A grand time is expected. Ample preparations have been made for a fine treat both physically and intellectually. Mr. Floyd, to whom the school owes so much, will preside, and addresses will be made by Major Frew and Revs. Jno. S. Sands and S. R. Frazier. The exercises will be enlivened by music by the school.

Another Veteran Subscriber.

Mr. James M. Johnson of Penn township, in this county, a well preserved gentleman of three score years and seven who has been a subscriber and reader of the GAZETTE so long that memory runneth not to the contrary, renewed his subscription yesterday for another year, remarking that he had never in all time past felt that he could be happy or contented without it. It had been at all times a welcome guest and a useful visitor to his family. Long may this mutual good feeling continue.

Anthracite Coal.

By reference to a card elsewhere it will be seen that the firm of Bingham & Cassel has been succeeded by Mr. C. C. Cassel, who will henceforth take charge of the business. Mr. Cassel is already well known to patrons of the old firm and he proposes to maintain its reputation by assiduous attention to the wants of his customers. He enjoys the best facilities for supplying Anthracite coal to patrons, and guarantees to them as good an article for as low a price as has ever been done heretofore. We commend done by any firm in the city to orders. His establishment is at 364 and 370 Liberty street.

Obsequies of Robert Burns.

The Pontifical requiem mass and office for the dead was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral over the remains of Rev. Father Burns, who died suddenly on Sunday morning at the pastoral residence of St. Agustines, Cambria county. The body was accompanied to the city by a number of priests from the surrounding parishes. Bishop Domenec officiated at the Cathedral and preached an affecting sermon on the untiring zeal in which Father Burns labored for his flock. St. Cecilia's choir occupied the organ gallery at the entrance and as the procession passed down the aisle a solemn dirge was played. The remains were followed to St. Mary's cemetery by a large cortege of sorrowful friends.

The Water Committee.

Last evening the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held their closing meeting for the year, to finish up business and clear the table. There was a large attendance of members, and the finishing touches were put to the annual report, which will be presented to Councils at the next meeting. The pay Roll was also approved and warrants ordered for the payment of a few small bills. At the close of regular business Mr. Geo. B. Chalfant offered a resolution of thanks to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Henry Lloyd, for the assiduous attention he had given to the work of the Committee and the efficiency and courtesy with which he had discharged his duties as Chairman. The resolution was unanimously adopted, after which the Committee adjourned.

Lost an Eye—A Singular Accident.

Monday afternoon an infant daughter of Mr. John Kunkle, residing at No. 122 Chesnut street, Allegheny, lost an eye and was very seriously injured in a peculiar manner. The child, which is only about eighteen months old, was left in the room with a little brother, who rejoices in his first pair of boots, while they were playing around the room a brilliant idea seems to have entered the juvenile's mind and in carrying it out, he [illegible] to a red heat in the fire and began branding it near its sister. His aim unfortunately was not very accurate and as a result the end of the poker went into the little girl's eye, completely destroying the visual organ. The screams of the child attracted attention and when the trouble was discovered a physician was sent for but he could do nothing but administer balms to ease the little one's pain. The little fellow was astonished and terribly frightened at the result of his playfulness, but as it was purely accidental he could not be greatly censured. The mother had only been out of the room a short time when the affair happened.

The Old and the New Year.

The clock in the City Hall tower peals out its last sad parting peal for 1872. It is gone. Gone with other years among earth's dust and grime and decay. Gone, to mingle with the ages, with happiness it has brought? What mirth-cries have been wrought? What improvement made; advances in the ages of progress and religion? The year is gone, but what sorrow has it brought to many a threshold? How many loved ones have been taken from us during the year? How many anticipations and hopes lie buried with it? How many hearts are sorrowing to-day for loved ones gone? How many hopes are blighted? But as the year has brought its woes, let us sorrowing hearts look forward to the New Year just ushered in; for after the storm always comes a calm. 1873 is here, fresh, young and blooming; though it comes in the guise of winter, it brings with it hallowed memories. Soon the flowers will bloom, and buds will spring. The birds will sing and Nature resume happy reign. Let us look forward with bright, longing hearts for the future's closing, let sorrowing hearts look after men, and when death doth knock at our portals, to be ready to receive him with open arms as merely the way to eternal happiness and rest. Readers one and all, a hearty, happy and successful New Year to you; may it bring to you many blessings, and may you live to enjoy many of them.

A Series of Burglaries.

Monday night seems to have been a good time for burglars. Then several felonious entries into private residences were made with considerable success. How it is that robberies are so frequent, and so few arrests made for such offenses, is somewhat unaccountable. Now that the salaries of the police force have been increased, it behooves them to do their duty, and stop their everlasting growling and bickering. They are ever finding fault, first with this then with that. It would be a happy consolation on their part by attending to the duties imposed on them, and try to ferret out a few of the criminals who are nightly prowling about, committing their depredations. On Monday night the residence of Major W. J. Moorhead, at Shady side, was entered. An entrance was gained by forcing one of the windows. The thieves did not make a great effort to carry off much from this house, but contented themselves with half a dozen of gold lined egg spoons, which came in their way. On leaving they locked the doors from the outside. There were at least two men concerned in the robbery, as their footprints plainly indicated in the snow. Last June this gentleman's house was burglarized and considerable property carried off.

The residence of John A. Barton, Esq., only a short distance from that of Major Moorhead, was also visited. Silver and jewelry to the amount of over $500, was carried off. This house was also robbed last Sunday, and a small amount of property carried away. Gentlemen, you may visit the same ground [illegible] time.

Ten thousand cigars were also taken from the store of Mr. Maahs at Fairview, whose saloon was also robbed. Three billiard clothes were taken, in which it is supposed the thieves carried off the cigars. Mrs. Maahs' stable was also entered and a valuable dark bay mare, harness and cutter stolen. A reward of $50 is offered for the recovery of the property.

A New Hampshire Sketch.

Prof. Gaskell, a New Hampshire penman of considerable note, is contributing to the *Western Penman*, a magazine published in the interest of penmen, a series of sketches entitled "Sketches of Eminent Penman," and gives the following "sketch" of our townsman, William [illegible], one [illegible] noted penmen of the present [illegible] intelligent and suc[illegible] is Pro[illegible] Pitts[illegible]

MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

The U. P's in Council—Rev. John Galley Elected Moderator—Rev. S. B. Reed Resigns the Pastorate of the Fifth Church—His Reasons—The Eighth Church—Delegates to the General Assembly—An Official Statement of the Fifth Church Difficulty.

The Presbytery of the Monongahela of the United Presbyterian Church met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, Rev. T. H. Hanna, pastor, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. The attendance of members was large, and several interesting items of business discussed during the sitting. The constituency prayer was offered by the outgoing Moderator, Rev. T. H. Hanna. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Presbytery proceeded to elect a Moderator for the ensuing year. Rev. John Galley, pastor of the Fourth church, was chosen. Rev. Mathew Clark received a certificate of dismissal to Conemaugh Presbytery. Rev. W. A. Fulton, D. J. S. Easton, and Rev. Mr. Patterson were invited to sit as consultative members.

The Rev. S. B. Reed, pastor of the Fifth church, tendered his resignation of said church, which was accepted and laid on the table. The Clerk was instructed to notify the congregation to appear by their commissioners and show cause, if it has any, why the resignation should not be accepted. The following is the reason for the resignation of the pastorate therefor:

To Monongahela Presbytery, in Dec. 31, 1872.

And U. P. Church, Pittsburgh: In order to you my *Dear Brethren*, I herewith offer the Fifth U. P. church, Pittsburgh. [illegible] reasons for the step are the following:

1. Revised Psalm Book.
2. Opposition to Missionary Contributions.
3. Unequal [illegible] toil.

S. B. REED.

The financial agent, Rev. W. J. Reed, made a statement of the funds of the Presbytery.

Rev. W. J. Reed offered the following resolution:

That the Presbytery of Monongahela earnestly recommend the Board of Church Extention to appropriate to the Eighth church, Pittsburgh, five thousand dollars as a loan and twenty-five hundred dollars as a donation, subject to the usual regulations of the Board.

2. That a committee, consisting of Rev. W. J. Reid, be appointed to present the recommendation to the Board, and urge its adoption.

3. That a committee, consisting of Rev. W. J. Reed, Samuel Mahood and Rev. Jno. S. Sands, be appointed to prepare and publish in the *Christian Prophet* a statement of the wants and prospects of the Eighth church, commending it to the liberality of the churches in this city and vicinity.

That the Committee to be appointed by the third resolution be also appointed a Financial Committee to attend to any contributions which may be made to said church.

On motion, Mansfield congregation was earnestly recommended to the Board of Church Extension.

The committee on the misunderstanding in the Seventh church, Temperanceville, reported and offered a resolution to the effect, that one of the members be requested to resign.

Objection was made to the report by Dr. Kerr, and others, who suggested that matter be laid [illegible]. After a lengthened discussion the paper was referred to the following committee: Dr. Kerr, Rev. J. C. Boyd and Dr. Brown, to report during the session.

Presbytery next entered into an election of delegates to the next General Assembly. The following is the result:

Ministers—Principals: Revs. T. H. Hanna, R. B. Ewing, Dr. Kerr, W. M. Shaw; alternates: Revs. W. H. Andrew, C. B. Hatch, Dr. Greer, John Galley.

Elders—Principals: James M. Brown, W. W. Greer, George M. Shaw, W. Glass; alternates: Col. J. B. Glenn, R. Brankstone, S. George and S. Cook.

On motion Presbytery adjourned for dinner, to meet 2½ o'clock.

Presbytery then adjourned in a body to the dining rooms of the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way, where a substantial and bountiful repast was provided. During the discussion of the good things provided by the ladies of Rev. Warner Long, Superintendent of the Home, being called upon, proceeded to make an address upon the origin, workings and great success of this noble institution. Mr. Long politely gave his visitors all the desired information, and conducted as many as desired through the building.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Presbytery resumed its sitting at 2½ o'clock, the Moderator in the chair.

Proceeded to the order of the day, namely, to hear a discourse from Mr. John S. McKee, as part of his trial for ministure. The text chosen was Romans vi. ch. 23 v.—last clause of the verse, "But the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The sermon was one of unusual ability, and although Mr. McKee presents a youthful appearance, he gives promise of eminent abilities.

Members of Presbytery severally offered criticisms on the discourse, and were unanimous in their approval, and it was heartily approved and sustained for the object for which it was delivered.

A call from Verona, Pa., to Rev. J. D. Jones. On motion of Rev. S. B Reed the call was sustained as regular. On motion of Rev. J. C. Boyd, the call was ordered to be forwarded to Franklin Presbytery, for acceptance. On motion, Rev. T. H. Hanna was appointed to sit on board of missions at the next General Assembly.

Dr. Kerr read a paper having in view the settlement of difficulties in Temperanceville congregation. The committee recommended that all the officers of the congregation be requested to resign, so as to re-organize the congregation. A commission was appointed to carry out the appointment of Presbytery.

After the transaction of some unimportant items the Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Fifth church.

The resignation of Rev. S. B. Reed, under such peculiar circumstances, created a great deal of sorrow and genuine sympathy in the Presbytery. We were not cognizant of the particulars of the affair for some time, but by desire of those interested we deferred to mention it, but as the matter has been made public we refer to it here.

As is generally known, the United Presbyterian denomination has, after many years' preparation, adopted, at the meeting of the General Assembly in 1871, a new version of the Psalmody. The poetical version now in use had, at the time the memorial, is the one known as "Rouse's Version." Owing to the change of words in the English language and the changed circumstances of the church, a new and more modern version was demanded. The book now in use was obtained, authorized by the church and adopted into many congregations. Some time since the Sabbath school teachers in Mr. Reed's church, feeling the need of a book more adapted to the children, requested the session to grant them leave to introduce the new book. This was acceded to by the session, but certain parties objected, and thus a division arose. To harmonize all parties a congregational meeting was called to take a vote on the matter. The meeting was held on Monday evening. On the Sabbath previous the pastor had referred to the matter at some length, and intimated that in case the people would reject the newly authorized version he could resign. When the hour of meeting on Monday evening arrived, the auditory room of the church was crowded with members and those interested. The pastor was present, and by virtue of his position, was about to take the chair, on it being taken that he was rejected, and a member of session selected. Mr. Reed took his hat and left the meeting, deeply wounded at the unkindness. After a good deal of discussion it was taken [illegible] who it was found that the "old version party" had a majority of eight—one hundred being in favor of the new, and one hundred and eight of the old. Presbytery meeting next day, Mr. Reed offered his resignation. The new version party claim that the entire proceedings, according to Presbyterial order, is illegal; that the Congregational meeting was illegal, and that according to the Book of Discipline it was the province of the session—and of them alone—to order the proposed change. They further claim that the other party is disloyal to the law of the church, and that in case of a division the minority could retain the property.

Rev. S. B Reed was some twelve or thirteen years ago pastor of the First U. P. Church, and after a pastorate of two years resigned and organized the Fifth U. P. Church. This church cost [illegible]. It is now one of the largest congregations in the two cities. Mr. Reed is beloved and respected by the brethren of the ministry and by all classes [illegible] to his work. He has many eminent qualities of head and heart. He is marked among his brethren for his meekness, gentleness and piety. As a missionary among the poor and the neglected he has no superior in the city. This matter fails on him with crushing effect, and he seems to think that his brightest hopes are blasted. We hope, however, that the worst may not be realized, but that better course may prevail, and peace, harmony and brotherly love may soon return.

"Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell."

—*Rouse's Version.*

WILKINSBURG ANNEXATION

Conflict of Statements—Troubles of the Committee.

[illegible] nexation of Wilkins[illegible] considerable dis[illegible] ord a topic for [illegible] tings yet to [illegible]'s has

Year's Memento.

[illegible]odo took place at the op[illegible]ern Union Telegraph [illegible]terday afternoon, [illegible]pleasure by the [illegible] the various de[illegible]bestow on their [illegible] of their regard. [illegible] to the operating [illegible]d his MELEY "tele[illegible]. J. B. Bryant, in be[illegible]rs, presented him in [illegible] a beautiful silver ser[illegible]cat surprise to the re[illegible]atly responded to the [illegible]em. The main piece of [illegible]inscription: Presented to [illegible]legraphic friends of Pitts[illegible] 1873. The smaller pieces [illegible] bear the monogram "G." It [illegible] elegant gift, bestowed upon a very [illegible]and efficient official, and a very worthy

[illegible]n for Postage.—H. Pittsburgh, [illegible]A. G. Miller, Somerset, Pa., 1c; [illegible]Bourth Brook, Pa., 3c; Jesse J. [illegible]att, Ohio, 3c; S. A. Chamberlin, [illegible]3c; To the publishers of *Independent*, 3c; Albert Redpath, Connellsville, 3c.

DECEMBER REPORTS.

Notes from the Various Departments—Record of Public Business During the Past Month.

The following are the reports from some of the public offices, showing business transacted during the month just closed:

REGISTERS OFFICE.

Register Gray reports the following list of wills admitted to probate and letters of administration granted:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Hannah Donaldson	George Robb, Fayette town.
Arad H. Harvey	D. N. White.
Rachael Dickson	Dr. Geo. McCandless, Mary S. McKee.
Wm. S. McKee	Stewart McKee. Hattie M. Lorenz.
Andreas Kramer	George Kramer.
James McKee	James McKee.
James Taylor	Martha Taylor. David Forsyth. John Sikes.
Elias Jones	Christ. Schaner.
Peter Buchler	George Chaddick.
George Clements	John Wylie.
David McMullan	Henry R. Chalfant.
Christian Leonard	John Leonard. Robert Leonard. Sarah Leonard.
Frederick Martin	Mary Martin.
Johnathan K. Clowes	Margaret J. Clowes. Harlow F. Dunham.
Robert D. Bradley	Mary Brady.
James Ewing, Jr	Saml. J. Ewing.
Robert Ralston	Dorothea Ralston.
Robt. McMath	Jos. C. McMath. David McMath. Sylvester A Cosgrave.
Henrietta Cosgrave	A. Wm. Cosgrave.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Bond.
John Pelkerton	J. W. McCaskey	$ 100
Dr. Daniel McMeal	c. b. n. c. t. a. Jos. S. Cook, Esq.	5,000
Samuel Martin	Robert Martin	200
Elizabeth Huston	J. W. Guy	200
Augustus Kuhn	Mary Kuhn	2,000
Chas. F. A. Knapp	Mrs. Mary Knapp	5,000
James Carroll	D. W. C. Carroll	600
Elizabeth Buckler	James Buckler	1,000
Elizabeth Elliott	Andrew Elliott	200
Rev. J. Knox	Alex. Bradley, W. W. Knox	10,000
Wm. S. Gill	Rhoda S. Gill	6,000
James Corbitt	Thos. McMahon	100
James S. Gill	James L. Black	100
Reinhold Bichsel	Susanna Bichsel	20,000
G. S. Stevenson	G. K. Stevenson	200
Thos. B. Graham	J. W. Anderson	4,000
John Unks	Eleanor Unks	
Michael Shelaby	J. S. Unks. W. H. Shelaby	300

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The December Record at the Mayor's office is as follows:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunks	490
Disorderlies	205
Vagrancy	55
Informations	60
Total	810
Number discharged	110
Work House and Jail	700
Fines and forfeitures	$2,340 75
Dramshop licenses	325 00
Pawn and switch license	325 00
Jail receipts	349 00
Total receipts	$3,239 75
Total receipts for December, 1871	$1,341 35
Increase	$1,898 40

CORONER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

County Coroner West held inquests on nineteen persons during the month of December. Their names and causes of death ate as follows: 1st Dec. Anna Wiemann, natural death; 2d, Jacob Neyer, heart disease; 4th Dec. Catherine McCullin, natural causes; 5th Dec. Unknown Man run over at the outer depot; 5th Dec. Charles J. Bormann, natural causes; 9th and 10th, John Parcell, struck by locomotive; 11th, Unknown Man, intemperance; 12th, John Unks, gun shot wound; 15th and 16th, William Hawe, caught between the cars; 17th, Charles Cook, run over by a wagon; 19th, James Johnson, caught between the bumpers of two freight cars; 22d Francis Klinginsmith, appoplexy; 23d, Charles W. Walker, run over by the cars; 24th, Peter Blockinger, suicide; and John Stock, infant, smothered to death in bed; 26th, William Conway, falling down stairs, and John Feley, congestion of the brain caused by intemperance; 30th, Thomas Bannon, congestion of the lungs caused by intemperance.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Margaret Gilgallon, indicted on a charge of aggravated assault and battery on the person of Michael McGovern. The jury returned a verdict of simply assault and battery. Commonwealth vs. William Cook charged with adultery. On motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was allowed. Com. vs. Abram T. Cokes indicted for the larceny of a horse blanket, the property of David L. Mitchell. The defendant plead *nolle contendere*. Com. vs. Lizzie Kelly, charged with the larceny of sundry promissory notes of the aggregate value of one hundred and ninety-three dollars, the property of Robert McAdams. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the defendant remanded to the custody of the court. Com. vs. John Harrison, charged with the larceny of a pocketbook containing twenty eight dollars in national bank notes. Verdict of guilty.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The argument list is still occupying the attention of this court.

The Orphan's Court list will be taken up on Thursday morning.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

This Court is also engaged in the Argument list.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

Frank Link, of Warren county, presented his petition for discharge from Bankruptcy, and an order was made for final hearing and second and third meetings before Register Woodruff, at Erie.

On petition of the Assignee of the estate of Wm. H. Palmer, bankrupt, of Erie county, presented, it was ordered that the sale of real estate made some time since to Wm. H. Palmer, be annulled and vacated, and that a contract for private sale of said real estate to E. Chambers be approved and confirmed.

On petition of Adam Budenheim, and on motion of C. S. Fetterman, Esq., a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to Lieut. Rogers, U. S. Recruiting Officer, and Wm. A. Spofford, Warden, of Allegheny county jail, to produce the body of Henry Budenheim, son of the said petitioner, at the said court, on Thursday morning next.

Capt. John M. Davis filed a libel for wages in admiralty against the steam tow-boat, William Stone, and on motion of Hon. H. B. Swoope, a writ of attachment and motion was ordered to issue.

In the case of the United States vs. Thomas Rowan, principal, and John Rowan and P. R. Conroy, sureties, default of appearance or appeal, and motion of U. S. Attorney Swoope, judgment was ordered to be entered against Thomas Rowan and John Rowan, the defendants served, in favor of the United States, for the sum of five thousand dollars and costs of suit.

Suit was brought by U. S. Attorney Swoope on the official bond of Charles Stewart, Acting Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Navy.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Report of Pittsburgh Delegate to Mayor Blackmore.

The delegate from this city to the St. Louis Commercial Convention, Mr. John M. Davis, presented his report of the meeting yesterday to Mayor Blackmore.

The report states that sixteen States were represented, all of which, save Pennsylvania, were Western and Southern States. The questions considered were: 1, "Improvement of Western Rivers and Harbors;" 2, "Ship Canals;" 3, "The Atlantic and Great Western Canal;" 4, "Fire and Marine Insurance, and the Regulation of the Risks in Proportion to the Security;" 5, "Necessity for additional trans-continental railroads;" 7, "The protection of forests and the encouragement of the cultivation of timber;" 8, "National postal telegraph."

The report rehearses at length the action taken by the Convention on each of these points.

The Convention authorized an Executive Committee, to consist of one from each State, whose duty it shall be to see that matters considered favorably by the Convention, requiring legislation, be presented to Congress for consideration; to investigate during the coming year such subjects as were referred to it by the Convention; to establish communication with the various commercial bodies throughout the country, with a view to obtaining statistics, &c.

The report says: "The late Convention confirms the fact that the tendency of public sentiment in the South and West is towards a radical reduction of duties on imports. Without sounding any unnecessary alarm, it may be said that our only recourse lies in the most rapid multiplication, and improvement of our facilities for internal transportation, whereby the cost of production in our industries may be decreased, at least to an equivalent degree with the reduction of tariff duties."

Mr. Davis invited the Convention to hold its next meeting in Pittsburgh on the first Monday of September next. The invitation was cordially accepted, and the invitation is submitted to the Mayor and Councils for approval, with [illegible]gestion that Allegheny City Councils be [illegible] co-operate in entertaining the Con[illegible]

BREVITIES.

[illegible]1873.

[illegible]New Year.

[illegible]Slushy yesterday.

[illegible]The river is rising.

[illegible]rubber boots were in good demand yesterday.

[illegible]Many waketh the old year out, and the new one in.

[illegible]The old year tenaciously holds on to bad weather, even to its close.

[illegible]On Thursday evening next [illegible]eeting of the Allegheny Councils will be held.

[illegible]The ice in the rivers has the appearance of breaking; an ice gorge may be looked for.

[illegible]The receipts at the Allegheny Mayor's Office from fines and forfeitures, during the quarter ending to-day, aggregate $1,208.

[illegible]The street car lines ran their full trips yesterday. The thaw having sufficiently cleaned the tracks to require no extra motive power.

[illegible]It should be borne in mind that a New Year's spent in a drunken debauch, brings with it no real pleasures, and leaves no pleasant recollections of the festive and merry day. Keep sober.

[illegible]The oil in one of the stills of the Riverside Refinery of Elkins, Bly & Co., at Millvale borough, took fire and destroyed the still. The damage to the oil and still will not exceed a thousand dollars.

[illegible]The article to which our correspondent, "C. C. C." refers was given as news matter, in which some of our readers may be interested, and not as reflecting the sentiments of the editors of the GAZETTE.

[illegible]It having been recommended that in endeavoring to quit the use of tobacco, holding cold water in the mouth will destroy the taste for the weed, it is expected that that liquid will be in excessive demand for about a week after New Years.

[illegible]We are pleased to learn that R. H. Davis, of Sewickley, who has been confined in the house since last August, is improving in health and strength. His many friends in this county will be glad to see him moving round among the business men, as of old.

[illegible]The Commissioners of the street districts of the city had a full force of laborers at work keeping the gutters and sewers deep in anticipation of a general thaw. The slush ice and snow was carted from a number of the principal crossings, although they had a very busy time of it.

[illegible]A quorum not being present, no business was transacted by the Police Committee yesterday afternoon. The Chairman, J. H. Hare, ordered the notices to be issued, calling a meeting for to-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Members should be on hand, as the police cannot be paid until they meet.

[illegible]Pittsburgh manufacturers are being shipped to the eastern cities, notwithstanding the fact that there are excellent competitors located there. Yesterday 70,000 pounds of castings were shipped to Philadelphia to the Greenwich Locomotive Works of that city. The work turned out was from the Monongahela Foundry of H. A. Freyvogle.

[illegible]Mr. John R. Hague, the store-keeper of the fire department, was presented last evening, with an elegant gold watch and chain. To-day is his sixty-first birth day, and this presentation was made by the members of engine company No. 2, as a token of the esteem they have held for the oldest and truest firemen of the department.

[illegible]"Stone fights" among the boys of different sections of the city should be prohibited, and the participators severely punished. Yesterday morning a party of boys from the neighborhood of Soho had a similar party from the South Side, above the dam on the Monongahela river, in which several shots were fired from pistols. It was also reported that a boy named Kahn was wounded in the leg by a bullet, and that Doctor Duff's services were found to be necessary. The police should keep a sharp look out for these bad boys.

[illegible]Mayor Blackmore, it is stated, placed his signature to the agreement between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, embodied in the ordinance passed by Councils, relative to the vacating of Curtin street, and the construction of bridges and viaducts at the intersection of Streets with the tracks of the company, and thus the contract was concluded as far as the city is concerned. All that is necessary to dispose of the matter is for a special act of the Legislature, which meets next week, in order to legalize the entire proceedings.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR CALLOW disposed of six common cases yesterday.

MAGGIE BLACKMORE only had three common cases before him yesterday afternoon.

JOHN KOLP was sent to the workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Callow, yesterday, for vagrancy.

JOHN STEUNETZ will leave Claremont March 30th, 1873, according to Mayor Callow's order yesterday.

JOHN KOPP scratched his pate yesterday morning when Mayor Callow sent him to Claremont for sixty days, for vagrancy.

JOHN STEIMMETZ indulged in the pastime of whipping his wife, and paid $10 to Mayor Callow for his amusement, yesterday.

MARY A. CLINE charges William Miller, alias Hull, before Squire McMasters, with false pretenses in obtaining from her four weeks board at twenty-six dollars, and regressenting that he was employed by the Fort Wayne Road. A warrant was issued.

MARY HATTEES appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday, and preferred charges against Jerome Shaw, alleges that he attempted and failed to take improper liberties with her, and used very obscene language in her presence. She also charges him with threatening her life. He was held in answer both charges.

BEFORE Alderman O'Donnell, yesterday, appeared Elizabeth Higgens, who charges her husband, Thomas Higgens, with assaulting her, using chair rounds upon her back, and then standing up upon her head in a corner, with a gentle caution, in the shape of a large club, not to move. He was committed to jail.

AN insane man, named A. J. McCullough, was in the lock up last evening. He claimed Brookville, Jefferson county, as his home. His mania seems to be that he is a noted scholar and Indian chief. He had a yellow-backed Indian novel, which he was reading to his own satisfaction, loud and long. He will be sent to Dixmont to-day.

MARY O'BRIEN against John O'Brien, before Squire Moreland, makes oath that said John, her husband, did catch her by the ear and elevated her three feet four inches from *terra firma*, besides gently stealing over her visage, leaving the visible marks of his fist. The case of Mary and letters sent the accused to jail to ruminate over the ruin he has wrought.

JAMES MCCAFFREY, a boy about fourteen years of age, was brought to the lock-up last evening by Officer Thomas Hester. He ran away from home some time since, and was found last night by his brother, when his father ordered him to be arrested. He merely makes the charge of incorrigibility against him. He will come before Mayor Blackmore this morning.

YESTERDAY morning J. Gourlay and G. L. Holliday, before Alderman McMasters, made a joint charge against Thomas G. Smythe for embezzlement. The accused keeps a book store on Penn street, and obtained stock amounting to two hundred dollars from complainants to sell on commission, which he did, but never made a return, and refused to do so. A warrant was issued.

AGNES RANEY, "Jack" Bradford, John Gormley and John Saunders will spend the first thirty days of the new Year with Superintendent Cordier, of Claremont, on the West Penn Railroad. They forfeited previous right in the lock-up, and failed to prove their innocence of the charge of drunkenness, vagrancy and disorderly conduct before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-day two performances will be given at this house. "A Flash of Lightning" is the bill for the matinee and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carncross and Dixey, with their unrivalled troupe, will give two grand performances to-day. At the matinee an extra good bill is offered, and for the evening an entire change of programme.

AIM'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—A good bill last evening drew a crowded house. The performances at this resort are always varied and interesting. To day a grand extra holiday matinee will be given, with a good bill.

MASONIC HALL.—Blind Tom, the Negro Boy Pianist, will give his last concert this evening, January 4th, at this house. The great attraction of all who hear him. He will no doubt have crowded houses on his appearance here.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—New faces seem to have the power with their valied attractions to draw good houses. To-day a morning, afternoon, and evening performance will be given at all of which good bills are offered.

THE NEXT LECTURE.—The next lecture of the Library course comes on Friday night, January 3d, when Bishop Simpson will discourse on "The Last Ten Years." Advices were received from the Reverend gentleman yesterday to the effect that he would be present to fill his engagement (as indeed he was on the first occasion,) and our lecture-going public may indulge in the highest anticipations of the coming treat, for if the commendations of the lecture by the press elsewhere be but half true, it is an effort fully worthy of the great orator's reputation.

Not "Overdue."

We take pleasure in giving place to the following note which explains itself, and which, we merely preface with the remark that our information, which is thus corrected, was obtained from one of the friends of a passenger.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I notice in to-day's GAZETTE, an article which rather does injustice to the Anchor steamship Victoria, on her second trip from Glasgow, being twelve days overdue. She left Glasgow on the 14th, Moville on the evening of the 15th, arrived at New York Monday between two and three o'clock; eleven days from Glasgow, and fourteen days and fourteen hours from Moville, getting in ahead of the Cunard Mail Boat, Cuba, which left Liverpool on the same day. Unless the trip was expected to be made in three or four days, she was *not* twelve days overdue. S.

Men's Suits,
Men's Suits,
Boy's Suits,
Boys's Suits,
Boys's Suits,
at the fashionable merchant tailoring house of Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. A large and very fine stock of all the newest styles in material and color, while the prices are among the lowest. Get your holiday presents in the clothing line at this house.

The Silver Tongue Organ.

The Silver Tongue manufacturers have obtained the newest and most excellent construction, the greatest purity and power of tone, the utmost known variety of effect, the most perfect uniformity and promptness in utterance, unlimited durability, and, as a result, the immense demand for the Silver Tongue which has existed all along is daily increasing. This popular organ is manufactured by E. P. Needham & Son, and is for sale at the store of their agent, Carl Hofer, No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

WATER COMMISSION CONTRACTS.

A One Million Dollars Job—The Bids and the Bidders—Proposals Closed Yesterday —The Manufacture of Pipes.

The Water Commission of this city, composed of Messrs. Carroll, Beymer, Laufman, Watson and Burgwin, as our readers are fully aware, have advertised for sealed proposals to furnish the city with water pipe for the new water mains in the lately consolidated districts of the city. These sealed proposals were invited for the past two months, and closed yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. The contract calls for the manufacture of 12,000 tons of 36-inch water pipe, capable of withstanding a water test of 300 pounds to the square inch. This also includes 300 tons of special pipe for arms, elbows, sleeves, and other pipe for connections. The printed forms for the proposals cover a large sized pamphlet, which are furnished each builder, and in the specifications the builder must file bonds to cover the amount of the work with his proposal. This contract alone is estimated to cost the city nearly one million dollars. The magnitude of the compact and the lively representatives of our pipe works, and these from other cities attracted quite an excitement around the municipal building, and particularly in the vicinity of the commissioners' rooms. The bids in the printed form of a folio book, were sealed and deposited in the office of Mr. Bostwick.

The bidders for this very large contract are understood to be Wm. Smith & Son, of Pittsburgh National Pipe Works; Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, and a firm in Phillipsburgh, New Jersey, and one of each in New York, Cincinnati and Covington, Ky.

Our local founders in this vicinity are not directly interested in the letting, as only one of them has the capacity and qualities to fill the order—the Messrs. Smiths—even if they are awarded the work.

It is said that if the Commission will agree to separate bidding on the "special work," several of our manufacturers who have ample facilities, will enter into lively bidding for the work. A number of them have handed in proposals only bidding on the special work.

While on the subject of water and gas-pipes for city, we may add that at no time in the history of the country has the demand for this character of work been so great. Over twenty million dollars worth of these pipes are being advertised for, or about being introduced, all over the country. The South Side districts of our consolidated city will require a net work of both description of pipes. McKeesport will follow, as well as other points in the county, for pipes. In short there is lively times in the pipe business just now.

We neglected to state that the proposals will be opened on Saturday next, at which time bids will be rejected or the contract awarded.

THE POLICE.

No Committee Meeting—A Speck of Trouble—Another Meeting To-day.

Yesterday afternoon was the time appointed for the meeting of the Police Committee of Councils, but a quorum could not be obtained, and there was no business transacted. During the interval of waiting some of the members amused themselves by very closely scanning the pay roll, and from that cause arose an awkward question. It seems the men who had been detailed for the South Side were credited with seventy five dollars for the month—just half a dollar a day more than any of their colleagues on the force. An explanation was asked, but as His Honor Mayor Blackmore was not present, the clerk was unable to give any information, further than that the increase was for extra services. This information was far from satisfactory, and a number of the members refused to sign the roll, and consequently the money could not be had yesterday for the payment of the force. Subsequently, one of the members interested himself farther to discover the reason for this extra pay, and ascertained, according to our information of the matter, that the extra services consisted in going on duty at five o'clock in the morning and remaining on duty one hour on each night,—but that still desired an explanation as to the necessity for this early duty, and on what authority it was ordered. The matter occasioned considerable comment in certain circles last evening but as a meeting of the Police Committee for the transaction of "business of the utmost importance" has been called for this morning at ten o'clock, doubtless the matter will be cleared up.

ALL ABOUT A BARON.

A Short History of a Watch.

Emile Hoelsche, before Alderman Smith yesterday made oath against Charles Zugsmith, charging him with receiving stolen goods. It appears that Hoelsche, some time ago became acquainted with a German Baron named Max Richmond, who had been exiled from his native land for some political offense. He pitied him as he appeared to be a man of good understanding and some musical ability, who had come to this country penniless owing to the confiscation of his titles and property. He endeavored to procure a position as musical teacher, but it appears he was unsuccessful. Richmond becoming discouraged, one day disappeared and with him a handsome gold watch and chain. A short time after his sudden departure Mr. Hoelsche received a letter from him, dated Chicago. In it he stated he had taken the watch, and had pawned it with Zugsmith, and enclosed the pawn ticket, and also said had not taken the watch and done this act, he would undoubtedly have starved. He would make restitution as soon as he was able, and begged for forgiveness. Zugsmith gave bail for a hearing.

A STOLEN RIDE.

How it Ended.

Mr. William Shearer, of Braddock's Field, made information yesterday before Alderman Anderson, charging "Mort" McKelvy and another man with taking his horse and sleigh from in front of the Clair Hotel, on Monday evening, and driving off with it. They drove the horse through East Liberty to Point Breeze, then along the Soho road to within the vicinity of the Gas Works, where the sleigh was smashed and left